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Machine Doesn't Grab Jobs Nearly as Much as Thought; Facts Show It Makes Them

In Many Cases Men Lose When Machinery Takes Their Place—Yet

Other Workers Gain by Changes

Some Mechanized Trades Are Busy While Hand Labor Ones Suffer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The machine isn't the job-grabbing monster many people think it is, but rather has actually increased employment in the long run, its champions declare. And they bring forward statistics to prove their point.

One national trade association here, the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, has picked up the threads of different research studies recently made by others and has woven them together to show that the machine age actually has jobs to its credit. It is preparing to send out its findings in popular form to publishers, speakers, writers and others, correcting what it holds to be popular fallacies arising from limited personal observations.

More Proof Is Added

At this time also the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., brings fuel for the defense of the machine. And another ally is found in W. J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company, who in a radio address told the country recently that jobs in his company had increased after two extensive installations of modern machinery.

Figures to show that jobs have increased in proportion to population have been gathered by the Machinery Institute, which is headed by John W. O'Leary, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

More Industries More Jobs

For example, population increased in 1933 over 1870, 218 per cent. In the same period, the number of those gainfully employed increased 309 per cent, the institute states. Vastly more machinery was used in 1933 than in 1870, but great new industries had grown up as a result of invention, accounting for the increase in jobs, according to the institute.

Or to put it another way, the institute says that only 32.4 per cent of the entire population was employed in 1870, while 39.8 per cent was employed in 1930, the last census year. The percentage rose to about 40 in 1910 and has remained nearly constant in the years since that time, despite the rapid mechanization of many large industries, according to this authority.

Drop Due to Depression

Employment is not up to that point now, but the drop is held by this group to be due not to machinery, which has not taken a sudden rise since 1930, but to the depression, whose remote cause was the World War.

Further, the institute calls attention to the fact that at the present time employment is nearest normal in certain highly mechanized industries. It finds, from U. S. Department of Labor statistics, that in the woolen industry, which uses much labor-saving machinery, employment during November, the month last reported, was 103.1 of its 1923-1925 average. The average for all textiles in the same month was 97 per cent of its 1923-25 average.

Hand Labor Trades Suffer

To press the point still further, the automobile industry, most highly mechanized of all, was found to have a percentage of 114.7, using the same periods for comparison.

On the other hand, says the institute, industries that are still largely hand labor, like the building trades, are suffering far more from unemployment because of lack of demand. Likewise, founderies and machine shops, which cannot use mass production methods but rely on skilled labor, are running only 65.2 per cent in employment.

But the fact remains that the majority of people believe that machines, by reducing the need for labor, have put men out of work. Everybody knows of someone who used to have a good job but now has none because a modern invention came along with a machine that could do the work of 10, and thus displaced him.

See Picture in Wrong Light

This, say the Machinery Institute People, has led lay observers to conclude that there are now fewer jobs. They fail to see the picture as a whole, which would show new jobs created in other lines. There is also the factor of women in industry. A larger proportion of the population is doubless now seeking employment than in the years before the advent of machinery. But this is a sociological angle which the institute is not concerning itself with.

The institute admits also that

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Wide World

Men and Machine Work Together

U. S. Neutral Bill Is Given to House; Locked in Senate

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—A federal grand jury today indicted three corporations and four persons on charges of conspiracy to violate the Arms Embargo Act and to defraud the customs.

The indictments, two containing two counts each, were presented to Judge Robert T. Patterson. Substantive counts include the alleged secret export of 15 machine guns in cases containing airplanes to Bolivia during the Chaco dispute.

The defendants are the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Inc., the Barr Shipping Corporation, John S. Allard, president of Curtiss-Wright Export, Clarence W. Webster, an aviation salesman in South America, Samuel J. Abelow and Robert R. Barr.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The House Foreign Affairs Committee today favorably reported the Administration's neutrality bill, with its rigid prohibitions on many commercial and financial dealings with belligerents.

The same bill is now stuck in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having already been amended there several times, in a struggle between extreme isolationists who would cling to the old so-called doctrine of the freedom of the seas, and others

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Radical Labor Plot To Tie Up Shipping Is Denied by Leader

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Maritime Federation of the Pacific, through its left-wing leader, Harry Bridges, denied flatly last night a state Chamber of Commerce accusation that west coast shipping faces a radical-inspired conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Mr. Bridges' defense of the federation came on the eve of what he said was to have been the start of a coastwise lockout delayed now pending possible governmental intercession.

Hitting back at shipowners and the Chamber of Commerce, who he charged are "determined to destroy Pacific Coast water front unions," the militant labor leader said "the Maritime Federation has not violated any anti-trust law."

1. "Awards and agreements which resulted from the 1934 maritime strike were not intended to last forever."

2. Shipowners "have consistently refused to consider or negotiate a single amendment to the awards."

3. While denouncing the federation (coalition of all marine unions on the coast), "shipping interests (and others) have formed their own 'federation' designed to precipitate a coastwise lockout . . . to destroy organized labor on the Pacific coast."

4. "No strikes may be called or terminated without a referendum vote of the membership of the unions comprising the federation."

There was no response from ship operators to Bridges' statement that employers had postponed a projected lockout of all coast maritime unions.

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New Dealers Fear Smith Plans Bolt

New York Campaign Will Be Aimed at Smith's Influence in State

Centers in Tammany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Tammany Tiger is due for an even more rigorous dry-cleaning process this presidential year than when the Roosevelt recovery party forces made his fur fly in the 1933 mayoral campaign, it was confidently asserted in high Democratic quarters here today. This decision by James A. Farley, Democratic State and national chairman, was seen as the natural sequel to Alfred E. Smith's American Liberty League address in Washington Saturday night, when he threatened to lead a "walk out" by the gold Democrats at the forthcoming national convention of his party if it adopted a resolution indorsing the acts of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

May Repeat History

This was seen as implying that an attempt was in the making to repeat Democratic history in 1860, when sectionalism disintegrated the party and threw the election to the Lincoln Republican ticket. A rump convention would, it was declared, result in irreparable harm to the party from which it might never arise in view of the profound bearing the party system has come to have on American governmental affairs, particularly through its quadrennial conventions, as instanced in the sequel to the Charleston breakup 76 years ago and to the Republican split in 1912.

The consensus was that Mr. Smith's influence would be felt chiefly in New York State and, while his influence was admittedly less potent now than at any time in the last decade, it was sufficient to constitute a distinct portent insofar as the state delegation to the Philadelphia convention was concerned.

Will Strengthen Forces

It is because of this that the Democratic high command will work to eradicate this influence as far as possible, particularly in the halls of Tammany. The fight, there-

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House Democrats Score Smith Talk

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 27

THE Democratic House endorsed an attack on Alfred E. Smith today with a standing ovation, only to hear from Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, that "where the feathers fly is where the shot hit."

Representative Woodrum (D), of Virginia, dismissed the threat of the former New York Governor to "take a walk" if the Philadelphia convention upholds the New Deal in the words: "He took his walk in Chicago."

The reference was to Mr. Smith's abrupt return home from the 1932 convention instead of waiting to hear Mr. Roosevelt accept the presidential nomination.

If He Takes Walk, They Ask How Many Conservatives Will Follow Him?

Party Is Seething

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The speech of Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, before the American Liberty League dinner Saturday night stood out today as the most important political event to date in the 1936 campaign, in the view of all observers, and presented a situation strikingly similar to that when "Teddy" Roosevelt first intimated that he would lead a bolt against Taft in 1916, paving the way for Woodrow Wilson.

Just how far Mr. Smith will go in carrying through his threat to "take a walk" next summer, and just how many conservative Democrats he will "take walking" with him, are today the two dominating questions in the capital.

Washington seethed all day with arguments and discussions which even overshadowed the Senate bonus debate.

Reactions Run the Gamut

Rarely has any political speech attracted such attention, and the reactions to it run all the way from the hysterical approval given by the wealthy patrons of the Liberty League dinner, who huzzahed themselves hoarse Saturday night as Mr. Smith contrasted the New Deal to Moscow, to the cold anger of the former "Al" Smith supporters, who

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Jan. 27

Capital—Bonus Is Law; Ickes for Roads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—News flashes:

Bonus became law, finally boosted over the hurdle of the President's veto by a 76-19 Senate vote. This ancient political war-horse issue now prepares for its final phase: spending. What the effect of the spending will be on the soundness of recovery, what will be the means taken by the Government to control it, are questions which the Senate vote opened wide.

Secretary Ickes called for three super-highways from Atlantic to Pacific, crossed by four equally commodious roads from north to south, as a sample of what public works should be. He hoped that a dole would never again be needed, and said the country ought to have plans for major public works of high social importance, already in blue-print form, for a time of business recession.

Neutrality bill, sponsored by the Administration, was favorably reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. But the real test of the bill comes in Senate committee, where extreme isolationists and non-intercourse groups are in a tug-of-war.

Secretary Wallace argued before the Senate Agriculture Committee that the Administration substitute for the AAA would be constitutional. The committee appeared unconvinced.

Castaways—Caspian Sea Fishermen Safe

Gurlev, U. S. S. R. (AP)—An ice field bearing 1825 fishermen castaways remained stationary in the Caspian Sea, 150 miles from shore. Several steamers set out to take off the marooned men after an airplane had located the ice floe and had dropped supplies. The fishermen have been marooned since the ice broke away from the shore 10 days ago. Another plane discovered a smaller ice field, carrying 41 castaways, about 75 miles from shore. The pilot dropped a note asking the castaways to try to clear a landing place.

Egypt—Student Nationalists Stage Riots

Cairo—Student patriots again tried to force the hand of pro-British groups by rioting, the Associated Press reports. The Wafd Nationalist Party demanded majority control of the new Cabinet, which is being formed to negotiate for an agreement with Britain enlarging Egyptian self-government. The Wafd also insisted on control of any negotiating commission. Other parties vehemently protested. The students, who have supported the Wafd against British influence, thereupon called a strike. Five students were wounded and a general clash took place when Egyptian cavalry tried to halt a march of 1200 shouting students on Cairo from Giza University.

Industry—Iron, Steel and Auto Output Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A spurt of heavy industry brought the Federal Reserve Board's monthly adjusted index of industrial production in December to the highest point since the spring of 1930. The index reached 103 (with the average production for the years 1923-25 as the base of 100), as compared with 98 for the month of November. Iron and steel output and automobiles were the leading influences in the rise.

Shanghai—Martial Law Follows Rioting

Shanghai (AP) — Martial law was proclaimed in the Jessfield district, where student agitation against Japanese influence in North China precipitated a new outbreak of rioting. Scores of combatants were injured by flying stones and swinging clubs, as a crowd of 1000 students and hangers-on, aroused by the arrest of 19 student orators, stormed the Chinese police station on the outskirts of the International Settlement, kidnaped the commanding officer, and manhandled others.

The demonstration was broken up on the arrival of police reinforcements. They dispersed the rioters after a vigorous clash, in which sticks, stones and clubs were used freely. The kidnaped officer was rescued.

Spies—Sentenced in Soviet Military Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow—A spy ring operating out of Manchoukuo and paving the way for possible Japanese-Manchoukuan attack on the Soviet Far East is said to have been stamped out by the military court in Khabarovsk, Siberia. Five men were condemned to face a firing squad, and heavy sentences were meted out to 16 others. The spies are said by Soviet authorities to have crossed the border repeatedly, collected information on Soviet defenses, torn up rails on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and otherwise carried on espionage and sabotage. The name of Japan was not directly mentioned in published accounts of the trial.

George V—Royalties Arrive for Funeral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—By noon, it was estimated that more than 600,000 persons had filed by the catafalque in Westminster Hall, in tribute to George V. The hall remained open, except for a short period, throughout Sunday night, and the queue at one time stretched for four miles, lining both sides of the Thames near Vauxhall Bridge.

King Edward returned to Buckingham Palace from his country estate at Fort Belvedere, where he spent the week end, to greet the influx of royalty which is assembling for the funeral tomorrow. The Duke of York met President Lebrun of France with his party, who were escorted part way across the channel by British destroyers. King Carol of Roumania and his party arrived aboard a British warship.

Tonight the King will give a state dinner and reception to the royal visitors and heads of foreign states at Buckingham Palace. The Kings of

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Ickes Plans Road And Housing Jobs To Avert Crises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Construction of three magnificent super-highways from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, bisected by three or four similar ones running from Canada to Mexico, has been proposed by Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, as a type of public works project on which government relief money might be wisely spent.

The suggestion was made in an address delivered last night by Mr. Ickes before the Washington Town Hall. He proposed that the westernmost of the North-South Highways be extended into Alaska, and that one or two stretch across Mexico and Central America down to the Canal Zone.

In Measure With Needs

Expressing the hope that America will never again have to resort to direct relief in order to supply its unemployed employables with food, shelter and clothing, Mr. Ickes urged the adoption of a long-range public works program, with fully-prepared blueprints ready to meet an emergency.

"The public works theory has not failed here," he declared. "It has never really been tried. We have dabbled with public works; we have done some wishful thinking about public works, but the principle has never been given a trial on a scale commensurate with our needs and adequate to the situation."

Contrasting the $1,200,000,000 average annual expenditure for public works with the $8,000,000,000 a year shrinkage in construction work, Mr. Ickes declared: "It was like sending a tugboat out to capture the Atlantic fleet."

Clean Rivers

The PWA administrator proposed the transcontinental network of highways in backing up his statement that "there is hardly any limit to the amount of money that can legitimately and wisely be spent on public works in this country over a series of years." Other types of projects he suggested included: the lighting of highways, elimination of every grade crossing on main railroad lines, correction of stream, lake and coastal waters pollution, more rapid renewal of forests, erosion correction and control, more irrigation projects in the West, "other Boulder Dams" and the reproduction of the many-sided Tennessee Valley experiment in other parts of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Ickes said that he would not "take it amiss if, during the next depression, every cent of the large public works fund that we ought to appropriate should go into decent houses for those in the lowest income groups. I am confident," he declared, "that such an investment would prove, from every point of view, to be the soundest that we as a people have ever made."

Greensboro Has Curfew For Automobile Horns

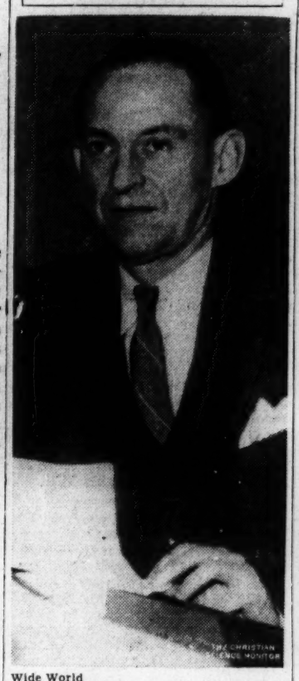
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Citizens of Greensboro whose slumbers have been disturbed by "promiscuous and raucous noises" occasioned by nocturnal honks may now rest in peace, for a time, at least.

In an effort to quell unnecessary noise, the City Council voted to amend the traffic code to prohibit the blowing of automobile horns between the hours of 10 p. m. and 8 a. m., except in cases of emergency.

Action followed the submission of an extensive traffic report by George C. Eichorn, City Clerk, in which he recommended remedial measures against what he said he found to be noises that could very well be avoided without inconvenience.

Renominated



Wide World

Marriner S. Eccles

Whose Name Was Sent to Senate Today for Confirmation as Head of the New Federal Reserve Board

Eccles Heads Reserve Again; 5 Aides Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Names of six of the seven members of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System — whose enlarged powers and personnel go into effect on Feb. 1—were today sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

They were:

Marriner S. Eccles, Utah banker and head of the old board, for four years.

Joseph A. Broderick, former superintendent of banks for New York State, for 14 years.

M. S. Szymczak, former Chicago comptroller, member of the present board, for 12 years.

Atlanta Banker

Ronald Ransom, Atlanta banker and former official of the American Bankers Association, for six years.

John K. McKee, chief examiner of the Reconstruction Finance Commission, for 10 years.

Ralph W. Morrison, Texas business man and delegate to the London Economic Conference in 1933, for two years.

One More to Be Named

The remaining member, intended to represent the farm interest according to the informal division of the board, must be named before Feb. 1. He is expected to be a banker from the Midwest.

The new board of governors takes on importance comparable only to the first establishment of the Federal Reserve Board in the Wilson Administration. The personnel now proposed by President Roosevelt constitutes a group whose interest

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Motion Is Planned For Setting Aside Of Morro Verdicts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Motions to set aside the jury verdict of criminal negligence guilt in connection with the burning of the steamship Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, at sea on Sept. 8, 1934, will be made in the United States District Court here tomorrow on behalf of Acting Captain William F. Warms, Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott and Henry E. Cabaud, vice-president of the line, it was announced today. Mr. Warms, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Cabaud were found guilty as charged by a jury Saturday.

Meanwhile the individual defendants were continued in $2500 bail. If the verdict holds, Mr. Warms and Mr. Abbott will face maximum penalties of 10 years in prison or $10,000 fine each, or both, and Mr. Cabaud a maximum fine of $10,000.

Francis W. H. Adams, special assistant to the United States Attorney General, was the prosecutor in the case and was assisted by Jerome Prendergast and John Jerome Manning. The defendants were represented by George Z. Medalie, one-time United States attorney here.

Bonus Is Now Law As Senate Passes It Over Veto, 76-19

Every Senator Present Save Louisiana Vacancy, Ex-Service Men in Galleries Cheer—Men Will Get $50 Baby Bonds June 15

Total Payment Amounts to $2,000,000,000 And Method of Meeting It Must Be Met

Measure Has Been Shuttlecock of Congress Since 1920 and Has Been Vetoed Five Times—Incipient Trade Boom Is Expected to Follow June Payments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The soldiers' bonus, which has been the plaything of politics since 1920, finally overrode the President's veto and became law today by a Senate vote of 76 to 19.

The House had previously overridden Mr. Roosevelt's veto, 324 to 61, last Friday.

The Senate vote compared with its initial approval of the Harrison "baby bond" bill, which was carried by a vote of 74 to 16.

The bonus vote was greeted by applause in the galleries, where lines of ex-service men had awaited the results impatiently for an hour and a half.

All Senators Present

Every member of the Senate was present save for the vacancy in Louisiana. There were no pairs and every member was recorded. Before announcing the result of the vote, Vice-President Garner set a precedent by taking note of the perfect attendance.

"This is the first time it has happened since I became presiding officer," he said. "And I congratulate the Senate on its good health."

The vote was almost identical to the original Senate vote, except that on the affirmative side Senators Wheeler and Metcalfe who had previously been paired were this time recorded while on the negative side, Conally and Fletcher who had been paired were recorded and Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, who had previous been absent, cast his vote. The President's veto message changed no votes.

Those Who Voted Against

Those who voted against the bonus today were: Brown, Bulkley, Burke, Byrd, Connally, Couzens, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Hale, Hastings, Hayden, Johnson, Keyes, King, Townsend, Tydings, Vandenberg, and Wagner.

Every other member of the Senate voted to override the President's veto, including the two Democratic leaders, Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, and Pat Harrison of Mississippi.

With more than 1000 last-minute telegrams received from all parts of the country urging the Senate to support Mr. Roosevelt's bonus veto of last Friday, the upper chamber met with every advance indication of ignoring the telegrams, and of overriding the veto.

Already Passed in House

The House has already passed the Harrison bonus bill, providing for payment of the soldiers' adjusted service certificates in the medium of "baby bonds" of $50 denomination, carrying 3 per cent interest. These bonds may be cashed at any post office, from June 15 on. The difference between a soldiers' certificate and multiples of $50 will be sent direct to the veteran in cash.

Tension was in the air in the Senate as it met at noon with the final fate of the long-debated bonus measure in its hands. Last minute telegrams to uphold the President were still coming in, and the appeal of Mr. Roosevelt in his hand-written bonus veto message was obviously having effect on some of the Democratic leaders. However, the passage of the measure by a majority larger than the necessary two thirds was almost a foregone conclusion.

Some Inflation Expected

The immediate effect of the bonus payment is expected to be inflationary. In advance of expected payment, the Federal Reserve Board has taken action to increase the margin requirement on stock market transactions. Estimates as to what proportion of the veterans will turn their baby bonds immediately into goods and credit vary. The actual turn-in cash value of the bonds and cash will be $2,000,000,000, it is estimated, after the loans already made against the certificates are deducted.

Many accountants figure that about $500,000,000 worth of the certificates will be held by veterans to take advantage of the 3 per cent interest rate. The expenditure of the balance in a sudden buying wave is thought likely to produce a sort of "Christmas buying boom" in the middle of the otherwise usually slack business period of early summer. Estimates differ as to the exact effect of this on goods and prices at that time.

Vital Bonus Facts

Some of the facts on the bonus follow:

Total maturity value of certificates is $3,456,000,000.

Interest to be canceled—$263,000,000.

Total provided by new bill—$3,719,000,000.

Of the above totals, veterans have already borrowed about $1,750,000,000.

As a result, there is something under $2,000,000,000 for distribution at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The passage of the bonus law, and the subsequent drive for immediate cash payment, has been a feature of American political life almost consecutively since the World War. It has brought forth five presidential vetoes, the last two from Mr. Roosevelt. In his latest veto message, written in pen and ink, the President directed attention to his earlier message in 1935. This message forecast his feelings today, as the veto finally passes into law.

Liberal Victory Aids Greek King; Condylis Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Jan. 27—Greece's paradoxical parliamentary election, in which Republicans supported the Monarchy and Royalists opposed the King resulted in a decided trend in favor of the "Roy-publicans."

Returns indicate that the Liberals, pledged to carry out the general policies of former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, now in exile will have 135 of the 300 seats in Parliament, the combined parties of Gen. George Condylis and Panayoti Tsaldaris 125, while minor parties will have about 40. The Venezelist group quickly announced its loyal support of King George.

The entirely unexpected rapprochement between King George and Mr. Venizelos rather upset the normal platforms of the various political groups. The Venizelists or Liberals, led for the moment by Themistocles Sophoulis, have—at any rate temporarily—accepted the Monarchy. They are, in effect, ranged behind the King whose return to the throne they so strenuously opposed.

Popular Party Split

The Popular Party, whose members have disputed the field with the Liberals at many previous electoral battles, went into the fray at this election split into two factions. One, led by Panayoti Tsaldaris, remains moderate Royalist. The other, under the ex-Republican, Gen. George Condylis, is more Royalist than the King who believes in a constitutional monarchy on the British model.

In accordance with the usual Greek custom, voting took place throughout the country on Sunday. While a good many of the votes have already been counted, those from the islands and other outlying places are not expected to be available for some days. Enough have already come in, however, to indicate that the largest single party will be the Venizelists.

Reversal of Position

Less than a year ago, after the March rebellion, the Venizelists were completely crushed, their leader fled into exile, their supporters were removed from the armed forces, and from the civil service. Many lost their property, some their lives.

Today, the Royalists who triumphed on that occasion and who used their victory to stage the restoration of the Monarchy find themselves routed at the polls—mainly through the action of the King whom they brought back. Determined to make his return the occasion for a real national reconciliation, King George insisted on a full amnesty for the March rebels even at the cost of alienating those who were foremost in restoring him to the throne.

Paradox in Politics

Hence the strange spectacle of a Monarchy in which the Republicans are in the best of spirits and the more extreme Royalists thoroughly disgruntled.

Premier Constantine B. Demerdjis, the lawyer leader of the small Unionist and Progressive Party, who formed a Cabinet after the King had ousted General Condylis for trying to act as dictator, took the utmost precautions to secure elections that were really "free." The prefects who normally look after the voting were relieved of any connection with the proceedings. Both on the administrative and judicial

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Boston's News Today:

Beginning with this issue The Christian Science Monitor presents its Boston and New England news in a new and separate section. This section has been carefully designed for convenience of readers and innovates many changes in format which we hope our readers will find of service.

High lights of Boston news will be found in the Boston Column which occupies a large box in the top half of the first page of the new section. This column presents a succinct picture of the big news today.

Red Menace To Old Order Seen Passing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Almost every visitor who comes to Moscow asks the question: "Is the Soviet Government a success?" and is not satisfied with less than a simple yes or no. But such a simple reply is not possible until the questioner answers another question: "What do you mean by success?"

Some visitors explain: "Will the Soviet regime continue to exist and to develop in Russia?" To this it is possible to reply with confidence: "Yes." As a government for the peoples of Russia, the Soviet regime is so firmly established that nothing appears likely to shake it. It has industrialized the country and reorganized agriculture to such an extent that a gradual improvement in living standards will increase its prestige with its own people; it has reserves in man-power and natural resources which are matched only in the United States. Under the Soviet regime Russia has assumed its proper place as a world power.

Is It a Menace?

But other visitors conceive of the Soviet regime as something more than a Government for the peoples of Russia. When they ask if it will succeed, they are thinking of the Soviet Government as a new kind of political and economic system which may eventually sweep the world. What they really want to know is whether this system is a menace to older political and economic systems.

To such questioners, the reply probably should be a qualified "No." As a world system, it seems to this writer that the Soviet system is not likely to succeed, and that the possibilities of such success become constantly more unlikely. The Soviet system is becoming more definitely a government for the peoples of Russia and less and less a world system. The people of more advanced countries, who have known democratic rule, begin to understand that the Soviet regime cannot exist without the use of force, espionage and regimentation. They begin to realize that the absence of personal liberty inherent in the system may be tolerable to the Russian peoples, who have known nothing but autocratic rule, but is not tolerable to those who have known something better.

No World Market Invasion

Some visitors ask further:

"Will the Soviet system in Russia, with absolute control of the entire economic system in a vast country rich in man-power and natural resources, not be able soon to invade world markets and force down living standards in advanced industrial countries to the point where capitalist systems will be undermined?"

To the writer, such a possibility seems extremely remote. Casual visitors cannot realize how backward the Russians still are, how long it will take to raise their living standards to anything like those in advanced countries, what costly mistakes their leaders still make, how cumbersome and unwieldy is their state industrial machine. The products of this machine can be sold in Russia where the people have no choice; they cannot compete on any large scale in world markets for an incalculable period. And those who compare communism and capitalism often naively assume that capitalism will stand still while communism is advancing. Russian Communists do not make this mistake; they admit that capitalism is an extremely flexible system.

One recent visitor had a conversation with an unusually frank and intelligent Russian Communist, who had spent several years in the United States studying American industry. This Russian said:

"When I returned from the United States two years ago, I was very much discouraged. The living standards of our people were so low that it seemed to me we could never raise them to a high level. But in two years we have made notable progress. It now seems to me that within five years our people will live on the same level as the peoples of countries like Poland and Roumania do today."

That is an honest and credible prophecy, which suggests where the "menace" of the Soviet system might lie. If the living standards in Russia should catch up with or surpass those in eastern European countries, the peoples of those countries, entirely unfamiliar with democratic rule, might possibly rise in their wrath and demand a Soviet regime for themselves. They might be willing and able to overthrow their governments and join the elastic Union of Socialist Soviet Repubics, which was designed to receive and welcome such additions.

In such a contingency, what would Europe do? Could European powers tolerate, through this new form of imperialism, the growth of the Soviet Government of Russia? In five years will the Soviet Government feel strong enough to absorb new Soviet republics in eastern Europe in face of opposition from western European powers? Only the future can answer these questions, but it seems to the writer that here, if anywhere, lies the "menace" of Soviet Russia.

Japanese to Mark Homes in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

CHERRY blossom signs are to be put on all Japanese homes in Shanghai to identify them. This action has been decided upon, and an appropriation made, by the Japanese Residents Corporation, largely as result of a recent incident in which a Japanese home was entered by Shanghai Municipal Police under the impression that it was Chinese.

The police are not enthusiastic over the scheme, believing that the signs will be speedily counterfeited and used by a variety of illegal establishments. They likewise do not relish the idea that they would discriminate in favor of Japanese and against Chinese.

Regarding the scheme with some merriment, the press suggests that the scheme be extended by placing dandelion emblems over American doors, thistles for the Scotch, and shamrocks and harps for the Irish.

Long Aides Pile Up Huge Majorities

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 27 (AP)—Official returns compiled by E. A. Conway, Secretary of State, yesterday showed candidates of the late Huey P. Long's state political machine had won last week's Democratic primary election by majorities of from 183,000 to 208,000 votes.

Nomination in the Democratic primary is equivalent to election in Louisiana.

Harry B. Wilson, running for re-election as Commissioner of Agriculture, topped the state ticket with a lead of 208,771, while Earl K. Long, brother of the slain senator, who was nominated Lieutenant Governor, trailed the list with a lead of 183,972 votes.

With five precincts missing, the Secretary of State's tabulation shows the following vote:

United States Senator (short term): Oscar K. Allen (Long) 365,268; Frank J. Looney (anti Long) 159,447; Irving Ward-Steinman 6933.

United States Senator (long term): Allen J. Ellender (Long) 362,094; John N. Sandlin (anti Long) 166,308; Irving Ward-Steinman 4110.

Governor; Cleveland Dear (anti Long) 174,915; Richard W. Leche (Long) 359,709; Mason Spencer 1709.

Lieutenant Governor: Earl K. Long (Long) 358,199; Clement Moss (anti Long) 175,227.

Four Generations Tackle Work on Family Quilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A quilt, being made by members of four generations, is nearing completion here.

The unusual quilt was pieced by Mrs. Helen Thorpe, a great-grandmother. After the piecing was finished, the family decided to join in the quilting. Members of the quilting party include Janice Burns, 12; Mrs. Ethel Burns, her mother; Mrs. Mary Thorpe, grandmother, and Mrs. Thorpe, great-grandmother.

When finished, the quilt will be given to Janice as a family heirloom.

Eton to Extend Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Eng.—An extension scheme for Eton College, including the construction of two new houses, alterations to two existing houses and the erection of new schoolrooms, has been decided upon by the provost and fellows of the college. At the same time, it is understood, the present inclusive annual fee for boys is to be increased from £230 to £245 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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500,000 Honor King's Memory At Westminster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 27—Today, yesterday and the day before, Britain, the Empire and indeed the world, have been paying a last tribute to a great democrat—George V.

The British from all ranks of society, Americans, Indians, Chinese and citizens of many other countries, filed respectfully past the catafalque where rested the mortal remains of the beloved English monarch.

Some Went Back Again

The queue at one time stretched nearly four miles. Those at the tail had to wait as much as five hours before they reached Westminster Hall where they remained not more than two minutes. Yet some, when they had made the seemingly interminable journey went straight back to the end of the queue and filed past the catafalque again.

It is estimated that by this morning some 500,000 persons had visited the hall, the doors of which remained open till 6 this morning instead of closing at 10 last night, as originally planned. Yet already by 8 o'clock today there was a fresh queue a quarter of a mile long.

Never Such a Scene

In all its 800 years Westminster Hall never witnessed such a scene. Since the hall was begun by William Rufus—the last bachelor King before Edward VIII who was not a minor—the biers of many English monarchs have lain there in state. Until this week end the greatest crowd that ever came to mourn was one which assembled to pay homage to George's father, Edward VII. It was estimated that it numbered 20,000.

Pageantry

The people filed silently past the bier, at each of the four corners of which was a richly uniformed gentleman-at-arms standing, his plumed head and bowed hands resting on a reversed partisan—a kind of halberd. Every 20 minutes these men were relieved. Yeomen of the guard, who were stationed beyond them with reversed halberds, were relieved every hour. This vigil has gone on unceasingly since the coffin arrived from Sandringham on Friday.

Every now and again officials came with stepladders and snuffers to attend to the great candles by the side of the catafalque, each of them big enough to burn 72 hours.

Honors for Kingly Man

The pageantry was indeed impressive, but it was not the pageantry which brought the crowds together, regardless of having to stand so many hours waiting in the rain and without food. It was fact that they felt the late King was one of themselves despite his high office.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in a radio memorial service on Sunday recalled the fact that King George's "religion was very simple but very real, little based on the emotional or sacramental . . . but expressed in fixed habits: daily prayer and daily Bible reading."

It was the memory of such a kingly man that the crowds came to honor.

Figures Prove Industry Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

there is a big social problem in the adjustment of workers during the periods of change in industry. While ultimately new jobs are created by the very machines that displace workers, the individual who loses his job may have a desperate time finding a new niche for himself.

Problem Ebbs and Flows

What is to be the solution of this very pressing human problem it does not attempt to say, but its staff holds that the problem is greatly accentuated in times of depression, and minimized to the vanishing point in good times, when it is comparatively easy for a displaced worker to find himself a job in another line.

It is this aspect of the problem which brought railroad executives into conference in Chicago this week. What to do to compensate workers who would be thrown out of jobs by economies of operation which the lines would like to adopt is the problem that is puzzling them.

Unions representing the workers are insisting that the men be protected. There appears to be agreement on the point that some relief should be provided for the individual so that the extreme hardships caused by the adjustment shall not fall upon a few.

Auto Industry Alone Provided More Than 5,000,000 New Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The idea that the development of the machine has robbed men of jobs is ridiculous, according to John W. Scoville, Chrysler Corporation statistician. Instead, he says, in the automobile industry alone—the industry pointed to as the ultimate achievement thus far in the machine age—perfection of industrial means has meant employment of 5,000,000 American workmen.

Mr. Scoville produced facts and figures for the Detroit Economic Club to refute the charge that technological improvements are responsible for unemployment.

"Furthermore," he declared, "the public is getting the advantage of mass production without being oppressed by a monopoly."

Jobs Made by Autos

"About 5,000,000 extra jobs were created by the advent of the automobile," Mr. Scoville points out. "Why was this possible? Because of the labor-saving devices in the automobile factories, the tire factories, the steel mills and paint factories.

"Without our labor-saving machines we would be staying at home cutting wheat with a sickle, threshing it with a flail and grinding it with a mortar.

"If all our machines were smashed most of us would starve and the few survivors would be fully employed in hunting, fishing and picking wild berries."

More than 80 per cent of the money paid for an automobile has already been spent in wages and about three quarters of these wage payments have been made to workmen outside the automobile factories, he said.

On the non-monopolistic aspect of the industry, he said:

"There are some cynical critics of the industry who imagine that the big automobile manufacturers enter into a gentlemen's agreement to maintain prices and let the production drop, or that the industry is so concentrated that prices are administered.

"But how do such people explain the drop in the building industry where the work is scattered among tens of thousands of small builders, contractors and factories?

Buyers the Ones Who Decide

"This concentration has proceeded naturally as a result of competition and has been brought about by the votes of the car-buying public. This development illustrates the process by which society, in a capitalistic and competitive system, secures a more and more efficient production of goods."

After a 14-year survey of the automobile industry, Mr. Scoville gave these conclusions:

Judged by automobile sales, eastern industrial and urban areas suffered less from the depression than the states devoted more to mining and agriculture and the latter states have shown the greatest recovery.

Who Suffered Most

Again, according to the same sales, farmers and artisans suffered most in the depression and professional people least.

During the last decade about 15 per cent of the automobiles produced in North America have been exported to foreign countries.

Automobile prices have been characterized through the history of the industry by comparative rigidity and a chronic tendency to decline.

Low Raw Material Cost

The raw materials, iron ore and copper ore, etc., that are used in making an automobile are worth probably less than $25.

While only 7 per cent of the world's population lives in the United States its residents own 71 per cent of all the automobiles in the world.

The average life of a car is eight years.

From 1932 to 1935, sales and wages have recovered more than the dividents or the value of the common stock.

By 1950 an annual production of over 5,000,000 cars will be required to supply the domestic and export market.

Advertising Aims Told to Rotarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — The purpose of advertising is not to impress the medium on the consumer's mind but to impress the product, said Ottocar H. Martinsen, quoting Barron Collier, in a talk upon street car card advertising, at a Rotary Club luncheon here.

Since Barron Collier, as a messenger boy in Memphis, Tenn., 45 years ago, conceived the idea of building up a national organization for advertisements of this type, he has actually acquired almost all rights for car, train, bus and taxi cards in nearly 4000 cities in the United States and Canada, declared Mr. Martinsen, who is working with the Barron organization in Philadelphia.

Car card advertising, which contacts 40,000,000 persons every day, he said, is the only major medium virtually controlled by one man.

Mr. Martinsen came to Philadelphia from Chicago several months ago after a career embracing newspaper work, sales promotion, insurance and other forms of advertising.

Road Fatalities Drop In 86 Large Cities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Eighty-six principal cities were shown by commerce department figures yesterday to have reduced automobile accident fatalities during the first three weeks of this year.

The three-week total for 1936 was 500 against 581 in the first three weeks of 1935. Last week, 153 were fatally struck against 156 the previous week, and against 167 the same week of 1935. Last week, 44 cities reported no fatalities.

Greek Exile Sways Election

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos

Liberal Party, Supporting His General Policies, Receives Plurality of Seats in Parliamentary Election

Victory of Liberals Helps Greek King

(Continued from Page 1)

sides, the Law Courts were made responsible for conducting the election.

In this way it was hoped to avoid undue interference with the electors. No such practices were allowed, for example, as the device resorted to during the plebiscite for the King's return when "noes" and "ayes" voted on paper of different colors, thus making it easy to defeat the legal requirement of the secrecy of the ballot.

Party Emblems Banned

In order to prevent undue ebullitions of popular excitement, the old party emblems—an anchor for the Venizelists and a sprig of olive for the Monarchists—were banned during the election. So was the portrait of Mr. Venizelos.

Owing to lack of time, it was found impossible to draw up new electorate lists. The new chamber will consist of 300 deputies—one for every 20,000 inhabitants.

Among the first tasks the Chamber has to tackle is the reform of the Constitution.

Women Open Fire On Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—New York City has taken 25,000 of the 500,000 cards distributed by the National League of Women Voters as part of a petition to the political parties for abolition of the spoils system. A model round-table on the subject of trained personnel in public service will be a pattern for community round-tables throughout the city and will prepare women to speak at 35 assembly district meetings.

A luncheon will be given at the Town Hall Club on Jan. 29, one of 600 arranged by the national league to celebrate "Better Personnel Day" with the slogan "Find the man for the job, not the job for the man." Listening-in parties will take place throughout the city in the evening for the national broadcast from Washington at which Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia will speak.

Other plans for the campaign in New York City include a class for "announcers" to train women to speak for three or four minutes on the importance to the taxpayer of trained personnel, and the distribution of kits of literature including study outlines on the state civil service.

William Penn's Statue To Get a Shoe Shine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — William Penn's clothes may be dry cleaned soon—when the icicles with which the recent storm decorated his hat brim 550 feet above the plaza in front of City Hall have disappeared in warmer breezes.

Mayor Wilson has been consulting with John H. Rankin, local WPA director, on the possibility of sprucing up the father of the city a little bit before the Democratic hordes pour into town for their convention in June. Many of them will very likely take the elevator ride up the tower and will stand at Penn's feet to get a wide view of the city—and certainly, the Mayor feels, these feet should be enclosed in appropriately shined shoes.

Philadelphia to Stage Big Homecoming Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — A homecoming party for Philadelphia's sons and daughters who have won fame in the world outside will be staged in connection with the "Philadelphia on Parade" exposition in the Commercial Museum and Convention Hall from May 7 to 16.

Special committees are making up lists of movie and stage stars, radio entertainers, artists and musicians who will be invited to be honor guests because they were either born or made their professional start here. Among these former Philadelphians are Janet Gaynor, Ed Wynn, Nelson Eddy, Kay Francis, Ruth Malcolmson, Dusolina Giannini, Ann Harding, Jeanette MacDonald, and Bill Tilden.

Driving Courses In Schools Urged As Safety Move

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Compulsory inspection of automobiles and a required course in safe driving in all high schools are reforms now up for fresh consideration by several eastern states, following a two-day conference on highway safety held here under the auspices of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation. Legislators, motor vehicle and highway officials from nine states agreed that these measures, which they unanimously approved, will tend to lessen accidents and bring forth "a better crop of young drivers."

The group went on record also for "uniform directional signals." Other measures recommended and discussed included a better type of examination of the applicant for a driver's license, more vigorous enforcement of motor laws, a system of insurance that will take care of the injured driver and his family in cases where he has not been at fault and a uniform "constant red light" at railroad crossings throughout the country.

Teaching Safe Driving

The education of high school students in automobile driving will be strengthened in all of states where some sort of safety instruction is compulsory and will be introduced in others where there is no such form of training.

James D. Shanley, chief inspector of the New Jersey motor vehicle department, told the conference of the "splendid" results of safety education in New Jersey schools. He reported that the course was now compulsory in the high schools of four counties and would be extended throughout the State. Representatives of the motor vehicle department call upon the schools, he said, and "fraternize" with the students in bringing before them the rules of safe driving. After the course is completed, a "diploma" is given the student and this facilitates the granting of his driver's license, Mr. Shanley explained.

New Hampshire's Plan

There are 87 high schools in New Hampshire which teach safety courses, it was declared by John J. Hall of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The instruction has been worked out jointly by the education authorities and the motor vehicle department. He announced that a textbook "just like automobile arithmetic" will be published in February for use in high schools under the title "Man and the Modern Motor Car."

Only two of the states represented at the conference do not have laws requiring regular inspection of automobiles. Efforts will be made in these two—New York and Rhode Island—to enact such laws, it was decided.

Objections to the compulsory insurance law in effect in Massachusetts have increased to such an extent there is now an attempt to repeal the law, it was declared by Robert L. Devine, motor vehicle equipment engineer. The objection is based on fraudulent claims for damages which have arisen, many believe, as a direct result of the measure.

Compulsory Insurance

Indication that New York State was "in for a real knock-down fight on the question of compulsory insurance" was voiced by Charles A. Harnett, state commissioner of motor vehicles.

"I hold that the State, in permitting the license to be issued, takes upon itself a certain responsibility to see that there is proper performance," he said. "Up to now there has been no examination of equipment. It seems to me that the State can't escape the responsibility to the injured nor to the family of an injured person who have not been at fault. Compulsory insurance will also add to frequency of inspection of the vehicle to be insured."

Mr. Harnett, in discussing Massachusetts statistics, said that while the number of fraudulent claims had increased since the enactment of compulsory insurance, there had been no increase in the number of accidents.

Public Insurance Funds

Judge Richard Gartshorne of the Court of Common Pleas, Essex County, New Jersey, recommended a public insurance fund to meet the situation. Premiums would be paid into the fund by the driver much the same way that funds are contributed to pension funds set up on an actuarial basis.

Road problems can be greatly lightened if directional signals are made uniform, it was emphasized. Mr. Shanley announced that "two of the biggest automobile manufacturers are ready to go" in the matter of having equipment for signaling standardized. This is a movement which can be brought to the various state legislatures for support, he added.

Traffic Commission

The establishment of a traffic commission in each state was considered, with several of the states strongly in favor of it. Michael A. Connor, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for Connecticut, reported that such a commission had proved "ideal" in his State, having as members the Highway Commissioner, State Police Commissioner, and Motor Vehicle Commissioner.

A means for "greatly lessening accidents" will be a constant red light at railroad crossings instead of the wide variety of lights now used, it was urged by E. W. Wendell, assistant chief engineer of the New York State Department of Public Works.

Texas Governor Is Selected For High Honor by Young Men

© Harris & Ewing

James V. Allred
Governor of Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 27 (AP)—Texas' 36-year-old Governor, James V. Allred, acclaimed the nation's outstanding young man of 1935 by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, "was so excited over the honor that I could hardly go to sleep."

"I'm not used to so much acclaim or to this business of talking for the news reel cameramen and over a nationwide hookup," he said.

In his radio address, Governor Allred warned against "the pessimist, the calamity howler, who, for selfish purposes, is attempting to choke to death the very spirit that has saved this nation in its greatest crises."

Allen Whitfield of Des Moines, Iowa, national president, presented the organization's distinguished service key to Governor Allred at the annual banquet of the Houston Chapter. It was the first presentation of what is to be an annual award.

"One has been selected not only as the outstanding young man for 1935 in the judgment of our committee, but as a young man whom others of the same age group can present to the nation as representative of the finest young men in character and achievement," Mr. Whitfield said.

He recited Senator Allred's achievements in his first year as Governor—his campaign against "big shot" gamblers and other law violators, his leadership in the drafting of an interstate oil compact, and the establishment of the groundwork for an old age pension system.

The selection was made by the ten regional vice presidents of the Junior Chamber.

Woman Safety Leader Arrested for Speeding

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Two prominent society women, one widely known for traffic safety activity, fell victims Jan. 24 to the capital's campaign against speeders.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, wealthy civic leader who is a member of the women's safety committee of the American Automobile Association, and Mrs. John Hay Whitney, sportswoman, were charged with speeding. In addition, Mrs. Harriman was charged with using an expired driver's permit.

Mrs. Whitney of Upperville, Va., who was accused of driving between 40 and 45 miles an hour on Key Bridge and of driving on the wrong side of the highway, posted $27 collateral, but Mrs. Harriman was released on her own recognizance.

Mrs. Harriman was arrested on historic Pennsylvania Avenue by Policeman R. T. Conklin, who instructed her to appear in traffic court today to answer charges of driving 32 miles an hour in a 22-mile-an-hour zone and of exhibiting an expired permit.

Revamped Local Tax Systems Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 27—A demand for a complete revamping of the municipal tax systems so that emphasis be placed on relief of the owners of modern, fireproof buildings who now carry the burden imposed by the firetraps featured a meeting of the National Fire Protection Association here.

Franklin W. Wentworth of Boston, managing director of the association, declared that "public fire protection costs now are assessed as part of the regular city taxes based on the valuation of property." The result, he said, was that the owner of a modern, fire-resistive, sprinkler-equipped building pays heavily on a high valuation for protection for which he has little need, while the owner of the frame firetrap, with a low valuation, contributes a relatively insignificent amount toward fire department support, although such buildings are responsible for most of the work of the fire department.

Mr. Wentworth proposed that the cities "depart from the time-honored method of basing assessments on property values by partial tax exemptions for property which makes little or no demand on public fire protection facilities."

Have you seen it?

Clarke's Cleanser

"Useful Every Tick of the Clock"

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Announcement

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Roumania, Belgium and Denmark, the President of France and the Crown Prince of Italy are expected to be present.

Davis to March

London (AP)—Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, will participate fully in the elaborate ceremonial marking the funeral tomorrow of the late King George V. He will walk with the heads of foreign delegations for 3½ miles, in the processions here and at Windsor, and will sit with them in St. George's Chapel during the last rites. The American military and naval attachés also will walk in the processions with foreign military groups.

In Ethiopia—Italian Gain in Southwest

Northern Front—Still no definitive news on the three-day battle, the Associated Press reports, in which both sides claimed several thousand enemy fatalities and Ethiopia claimed to have surrounded Makale.

Addis Ababa—The Ethiopian Government for the first time confessed its concern at the powerful thrust of General Graziani in the southwest. A censorship of news from that area was clamped down. It was admitted that Ras Desta Demtu's army was scattered and had been driven far back. It is said that Emperor Haile Selassie has ordered Ras Desta to take a stand at Wadara in the mountain passes back of Neghelli, and again to menace the Italian supply line as soon as the forces on the east move inward toward Harar. Presumably the Italian line, driven 250 miles inland from Dolo, will be exposed to both flank and guerrilla attacks.

Southern Front—A second motorized column under General Augostini, paralleling the dramatic thrust of General Graziani from Dolo, has won a substantial victory by trapping the Ethiopians in the Dawa Parma Valley. Ethiopian losses were put by Italian headquarters at approximately 1500, and the column penetrated 132 miles from Dolo. This newest advance brings the Italian estimate of Ethiopian fatalities to 10,000 in the last fortnight.

Federal Reserve—Names Sent to Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Six men believed to be more or less in sympathy with the general outlines of the New Deal, and who are not for the most part close to Wall Street influence, were named for the Federal Reserve Board of seven by President Roosevelt, and the names sent to the Senate. These are the men who will direct the greatly enlarged power of the board which comes into action on Feb. 1, under the chairmanship of Marriner S. Eccles, present head of the board. The six are professional bankers of a high order of training and ability, and Wall Street is reported pleased with the list, for the most part.

Six named to Reserve Board: Page 1.

Greece—Coalition Cabinet Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens—In an orderly election, perhaps the freest from coercion in years, Greece gave the Venizelist Liberals a plurality in the Parliament. The Venizelists won opproximately 135 of the 300 seats, General Condylis 60, former Premier Tsaldaris 45, the remaining parties 40, including 12 for the Communists.

Thus a coalition Cabinet, such as King George II wishes, seems inevitable, and General Condylis expressed his willingenss to serve therein, dispelling rumors that he would attempt an armed coup.

The Venezelist Liberals, once staunch Republicans, at once declared their support for King George and the monarchy because of this "attachment to democratic principles." It is believed probable that Mr. Venizelos will return from exile and take up the leadership of his party. Mr. Sophoulis, who led the Venizelists to victory, may be made Premier.

Liberal victory helps Greek King: Page 1.

Transatlantic—Reich Air Mission to Visit U. S.

Berlin (AP)—The Air Ministry announced that a special German diplomatic mission would go to Washington next month for negotiations looking to establishment of a transatlantic air line. The mission will represent the Air Ministry, the Post Office, and Lufthansa, Germany's international, government-subsidized air line. Already British interests have conferred with Washington and have announced test transatlantic flights for this spring.

Eccles Again Named To Head Reserve Board

(Continued from Page 1)

is farther removed from the traditional forces of "Wall Street" than any in recent years.

Only One Easterner

Only one full-fledged easterner is in the six now named, Mr. Broderick. All are believed to be in more or less sympathy with the broad lines of the New Deal, but there are minor divergencies of view. More important is that the whole group is sympathetic with financial views of the wide farm belt, the West and the South. This continues the orientation of the Federal Reserve Board which began when Marriner S. Eccles was made its chairman. It emphasizes the shift in politico-financial power from the East to the Middle and Far West, the transition from a creditor's viewpoint to a debtor's viewpoint.

Governor Eccles, who will continue to head the board, first came to attention when, early in 1933, he gave highly untraditional testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on the causes of the depression and suggested reforms which have since taken shape in the National Recovery Act, Agricultral Adjustment, stock market control and banking reform. He is a vigorous young Utahan, with wide banking and industrial interests in the intermountain states, is a member of the Mormon Church and was a missionary of the church in Scotland.

Morrison Is Surprise

The greatest surprise on the list is the appointment of Ralph W. Morrison. This picturesque Texan was not known in Washington when President Roosevelt appointed him to the delegation headed by Cordell Hull which went to the London Economic Conference. But Mr. Morrison had been associated in Texas with Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, he was prominently behind the Houston convention along with Amon G. Carter, the Fort Worth publisher, and was also close to Vice-President Garner. Mr. Morrison's business career had been expansive and spectacular. He is a typical selfmade businessman-rancher-banker of the Southwest, and brings more breeziness to the Federal Reserve System. He seemed to have a sympathetic eye to the claims of silver, and at the London conference had no use whatever for the ways of European diplomacy.

Ronald Ransom, the Atlanta banker, was chairman of the bankers committee for the NRA. His wife is the daughter of the late Hoke Smith, the dominant figure in Georgia politics for decades, and a national character. He is executive vice-president of the Fulton National Bank of Atlanta.

Broderick's Experience

Mr. Broderick has for many years been connected with New York banking activities, but mostly as first chief examiner of the Federal Reserve Board. Thus his viewpoint is that of a regulator, rather than a participant in direct banking life. Mr. McKee, a native of Pittsburgh, in 1931-32 represented the comptroller of the currency as receiver for insolvent national banks in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Since 1933 he has been chief of the examining division of the RFC, a job giving him an unrivaled insight into the backrooms of the nation's banking institutions.

The new board of governors thus shapes up, on the whole, as a practical group with a good deal of experience and knowledge of the supervisory side of banking, and little of the traditional—perhaps mythical—"bank president" viewpoint. Never before has the Federal Reserve System been in the hands of so professional a group, many of whom have come up through the ranks. Some of them might be called the second generation of federal reserve control, men whose banking experience has all been gained when federal control was an actual fact. Their predecessors were innovators, several being first members of the original board.

Only Two in Who's Who

It is an interesting commentary that of the six names sent to the Senate, only two appear in the latest edition of "Who's Who in America." The others have only come into prominent public notice subsequent to 1934, when the volume was pubpublished.

Railroad Workers Get Medals for Heroism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—Heroism medals have been awarded to two employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad by the board of directors of the road. The recipients are Robert A. Mason of Cape Charles, Va., and Joseph Mustafa of East Rockaway, Long Island.

Mr. Mason, an oiler on the steamer Virginia Lee, which carries train passengers between Cape Charles and Norfolk, saw a boy who was attempting to ride his bicycle down the gang plank fall into the water between the boat and the wharf at Cape Charles. The boy could not swim and a strong current was running through. Although a poor swimmer himself, Mr. Mason leaped into the water and was able to rescue the child. This was in November, 1934.

Mr. Mustafa, a crossing watchman on the Long Island Railroad, just a year ago, saw a little girl who had started to cross the tracks as one train had passed, stand terror-stricken in the path of another approaching at high speed in the opposite direction. Leaping in front of the train he succeeded in pulling her to safety.

Traffic Violators Lose Sunday Morning Rest

Traffic rules violators in Bremen, Germany, are being made to get up early Sunday mornings to attend lectures on regulations. Police devised this penalty as a method of stopping too frequent infractions of traffic laws.

Shroder Heads Jewish Council

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27 (AP)—William J. Shroder, Cincinnati lawyer, yesterday was re-elected president of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Other officers: Vice-presidents, Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, and Ira M. Younker, New York; treasurer, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, New York; secretary, Henry Wineman, Detroit.

Politics Fails to Halt Peiping's Face-Lifting

Restoration of China's ancient capital to its former splendors is being undertaken by the Nanking Government; 2-year reconstruction plan to cost $3,500,000 silver.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — Despite political changes and uncertainties an extensive building and repair program designed to enhance Peiping's attractiveness as a tourist center is rapidly changing the face of China's former capital.

For many years there had been a good deal of talk about grandiose schemes to beautify the city but nothing was done and hundreds of historic structures were allowed to drift into decay. Last summer, however, a two-year reconstruction plan was actually put into operation and not even the wholesale resignation of municipal government personnel occasioned by a change of administration under Japanese pressure has been allowed to hold up the work.

To Restore Old Glories

Complete restoration of Peiping's former architectural splendor is the main objective of the plan. In addition to the repairing of temples and palaces, however, streets and highways are being improved and steps are to be taken also to raise the social level of the poorer classes so that tourists will not be repelled by evidences of domestic squalor.

The work will cost $3,500,000 silver, $1,000,000 of which was raised locally by former Mayor Yuan Liang while the balance was contributed by the Ministries of Finance and Railways.

Reports that the repairs were being undertaken with Japanese money in preparation for the return of the Manchu emperor to Peiping are emphatically denied by Chinese officials, who point out that the Ming dynasty's tombs to the north of the city also are undergoing elaborate restoration.

Special Commission

A special commission on which both the Nanking Government and the municipal authorities are represented has been formed to administer the $3,500,000 fund. Contracts already let for construction and repair work will absorb two thirds of the available money; the other third has been allotted to highway improvement, on which the municipality already spends $700,000 silver yearly. During five months in 1935 some 35,000 square meters of new roadway were laid out and 220,000 square meters of old roads improved.

Impressive results of the repair program can already be seen. The Ming tombs, 20 miles north of the city, were the first objective to be tackled by the armies of workmen who found employment on the project. The six-acre courtyard in front of the tomb of Emperor Yung Lo, founder of Peiping, was converted into a vast carpentry shop where 8000 eave-arches were hewn out to replace the rotting units of the largest hall in China. New paint throughout has changed into a brilliant landmark this fading monument of a dynasty that passed 300 years ago. On a clear day its vermilion pillars and walls are plainly visible 20 miles away.

"Temple of Heaven"

But the biggest job of all has been the repairing of the triple-roofed building, 90 feet high, wrongly known to tourists as the "Temple of Heaven." Actually, this edifice had nothing to do with the formal worship of Heaven but was known as the Hall of Annual Prayers, where sacrifices were offered by the Emperor for a propitious year and a bountiful harvest. The present structure is comparatively modern, having been rebuilt at a cost, it is said, of over 20,000,000 taels after the original temple was destroyed by fire in 1889.

For several months 2000 carpenters, stonecutters, painters and sculptors have been engaged in restoring this building to its pristine splendor. Dislodged tiles have been skillfully replaced by workmen perched at dizzy heights on spindly bamboo scaffolding and paintwork has been freshened up inside and out.

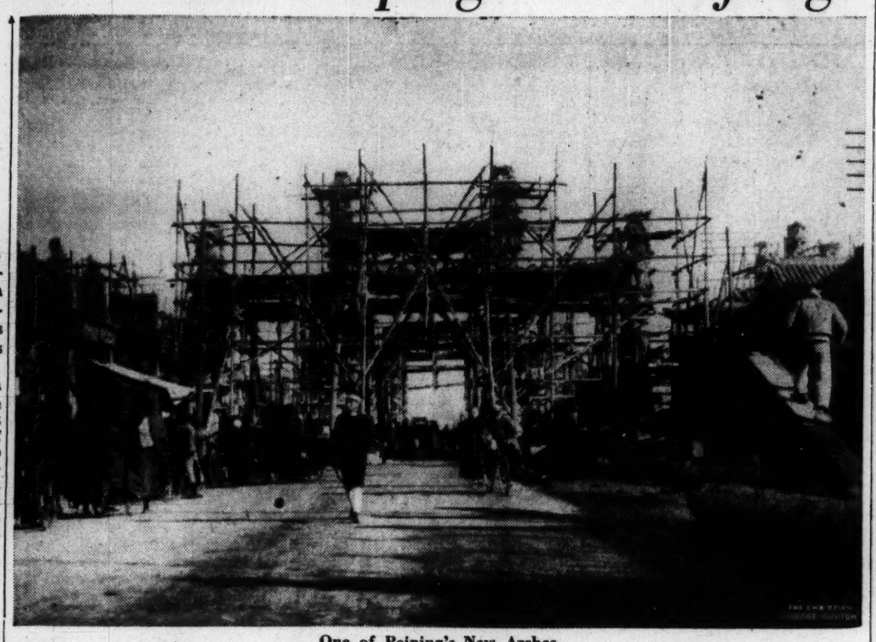
Equal attention has been paid to the impressively simple Altar of Heaven, where Ming and Manchu emperors offered sacrifices on behalf of the Chinese people. Its marble slabs and balustrades have been polished and realigned; even the gargoyles surrounding the altar have been cleverly restored where sacrilegious tourists have chipped their noses away. Weeds have been cleared and the half-mile stone pavement connecting the Altar of Heaven with the Hall of Annual Prayers has been torn up and relaid.

Gates Repaired

Extensive repair work also is being carried out on several of the city's main gates and towers, several of which were on the verge of collapse. Even the historic "fox tower," the roof of which had borne since 1900 a gaping hole caused by Russian shellfire during the Boxer troubles, is being renovated. More than a score of the highly decorative wooden arches or pailou which stand at many street intersections are being reconstructed, in some cases with the aid of reinforced concrete.

Other repair projects include the Temple of Confucius, the Jade Fountain Pagoda and a dozen minor temples and parks within and without the city. The imperial palaces have been kept in fairly good condition through the revenue derived from public admission charges, helped out by benefactions from public-spirited foreigners and Chinese, and therefore call for less attention at present.

Foreign residents who have grown to love the picturesque dilapidation of Peiping view all this architectural face-lifting with mixed feelings, fearing that paint and polish may destroy much of the city's mellowness and charm. At the same time these changes, however startling, are welcomed as evidence of a new determination on the part of the Chinese authorities to call a halt to the dissolution and decay of China's historic capital.



One of Peiping's New Arches

Replacing the Famous Four Arches of Honor, New Structures of Concrete and Steel, Instead of the Massive Pillars of Pine, Are Going Up. They Are Shown Here Swathed in Straw and Burlap to Insure a Good "Set" for the Modern Medium Being Used

Poland Lowers Cost of Living, Increases Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 27 — Important changes are taking place in the economic policy of Poland under the new Government. To make up for increases in the income tax and cuts made in the salaries of public employees, reductions are being made in railway tariffs, in the prices of coal, sugar and other articles of food, house rents, and gas and electricity rates.

The budget forecast anticipates a slight surplus. Interest charged by state banks on building loans is to be reduced. The Government is taking the matter of cartels in hand and having been unable to obtain reductions in coal and sugar by negotiation has now used compulsion.

These steps certainly provide a lightening of the economic burden for the people.

Social Burdens Heavy

The next step expected and greatly needed is an easing of the social burdens which are over heavy, such as sick insurance, old-age and accident insurances, and so on. These are considered good in many ways but have proved in practice to be an almost intolerable burden for the impoverished community. There is also much criticism of the administration of these services.

An amnesty for political and criminal offenders has just been issued including progressive diminution of punishment, beginning with complete annulment for offenses punished by half a year's or less imprisonment. Persons guilty of high treason are excluded from the amnesty.

The nomination of Prof. Wojciech Swientoslawski, a world-famed chemist, as Minister of Education is greeted with satisfaction as it is hoped he will be able to curb the unruly students who arranged anti-Semitic disturbances at the universities.

Youngsters Influenced

These demonstrations were limited to first-year students who are often under the influence of unscrupluous political agitators. The older students hold themselves aloof from these manifestations but are held to err in not trying to prevent their younger colleagues from excesses.

In matters of foreign policy the opposition as a whole has been strongly hostile to the Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, demanding his resignation. This seems unlikely to take place.

Since the action at Geneva last week in disposing of the Danzig problem, and with the pledge of support of the Free State Constitution by President Arthur Greizer of the Danzig Senate, it is generally believed that Mr. Beck's co-operation in support of the League will follow.

It is also recalled that a congress of state employees in Warsaw voted resolutions asking the Government to (1) stop tax frauds committed by big enterprises, (2) increase taxation up to 50 per cent on large incomes, (3) discontinue export premiums, (4) discontinue all bonuses to certain employees, (5) reduce interest on state debts, (6) restrict investments.

The congress also requested the dissolution of cartels and more attention to the internal market.

As regards salaries of high officials the President of the Republic, Prof. Ignaz Moscicki, has voluntarily given up part of his salary.

Elwood Mead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Elwood Mead, who passed on here last night, was known as an irrigation specialist, and Reclamation Commissioner for more than 10 years.

Back in 1888 he started an 11-year period as territorial engineer for Wyoming. During the early part of the century he was head of the United States Agricultural Department's irrigation and drainage investigation. Appointed Reclamation Commissioner by President Coolidge in 1924, Mr. Mead took part in huge government power projects. He saw the development of the $165,000,000 Boulder Canyon project, which includes the Boulder Dam and the All-American Canal and the Grand Coulee project in Washington State. In the last four years $175,000,000 in emergency allotments have been made to the bureau to carry out its program. At this time 11 reclamation dam projects are under way, and four others in prospect.

Mr. Mead was a native of Patriot, Ind., and was graduated from Purdue University in 1882. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Lewis Mead, three sons, one of whom is Lieut. John Mead of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and two daughters.

U. S. Neutrality Bill Is Reported in House

(Continued from Page 1)

who believe in peace-by-nonintercourse.

In the Senate committee, the struggle is so intense that many expect the bill will not be enacted in anything like its present form, and for the time being the 1935 neutrality resolution which merely provides for an arms embargo, may be extended for a determinate period.

Opposing Influences

There are several influences at work against the bill: (1) the isolationists—or, more properly, extreme nationalists, who believe in "fighting for our neutrality, if necessary"; (2) the internationalists who feel the bill would seriously impede the collective system; (3) the interests who are opposed to a curb on sales abroad, whether of munitions or of materials like cotton or oil. There is in addition a general undercurrent of feeling that neutrality of the rigid embargo type would only work in a state under planned economy—a prospect that grows less likely for the United States.

The bill is expected to be brought up in the House next week. Administration majorities there may well be able to enact it without serious difficulty, but the real struggle in the Senate will offset whatever the House does. The provisions of the bill favorably reported today are:

1. Embargoes shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war to all foreign belligerents.

Discretionary Embargoes

2. Provides for discretionary presidential embargoes on war materials based on amounts over normal trade requirements.

3. Requires American nationals to do business with belligerents at their own risk on a presidential proclamation.

4. Forbids issuance of passports for Americans wanting to travel on belligerent vessels and otherwise they travel at own risk.

5. Prevents use of American ports as supply bases for belligerent warships.

6. Prohibits American vessels from carrying embargoed articles.

Ban on Credits

7. Prohibits in the main loans or credits to belligerent governments or their subdivisions.

The House bill had one or two small changes from its original form. One amendment exempted from the embargoes any nation in the western hemisphere engaged in war with a nation outside. Another provision exempts clothing of a nonmilitary character from the commercial restriction. Still another provision calls for negotiation looking to changes in existing treaties which may be contravened by the bill.

This means not the Pact of Paris—as some extreme opponents of the bill might claim—but commercial treaties under which powers were granted perpetual trading rights equal to those of any other power. And the bill reasserts the nominal continuance of "all neutral rights under international law as it existed prior to Aug. 1, 1914." This provision, made much of when it was spotlighted in the Senate version, is regarded as a legalistic safeguarding of the American position by the bill's drafters, and not a contradiction of its essential waiving of neutral trading rights during the war.

Scriptures Now Speak To World in Ponape

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Publication of the New Testament in Ponape, for use in Ponape, about 3500 miles north of Sydney, Australia, and the largest of the Caroline Islands, brings to 972 the number of languages in which the Bible or some part of it has been printed, the American Bible Society announced Jan. 24.

Four nationalities had part in the Ponape project. Translation was by Germans, printing in England, financing by Americans, distribution by Japanese.

Wickersham Served U. S. In High Positions

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—George W. Wickersham, who passed on here Saturday, was one-time Attorney General of the United States and later chairman of the National Commission on Law Observance and National Prohibition. Mr. Wickersham was Attorney General in the cabinet of President Taft from 1909 to 1913.

His most recent activity in the legal field was as one of the guardians of 11-year-old Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt's property, during the litigation over the child's custody.

President Hoover appointed him head of the National Law Enforcement Commission in 1929. In a voluminous report, the commission suggested penal reforms and a closer link between federal and state enforcement agencies.

Headed Commission

Mr. Wickersham said, both as head of the commission and afterward as an individual, that he believed a modification of prohibition laws would make them more enforceable.

Mr. Wickersham, who was born in Pittsburgh and came from a family prominent in Pennsylvania for more than a century and a half, specialized in the practice of constitutional and corporation law.

In an interview on his seventy-fifth birthday, Sept. 19, 1933, which also marked the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to the former Miss Mildred Wendell of Washington, he expressed hope that the national recovery program would succeed, but warned it was fraught with constitutional dangers.

Backed League

A keen student of international as well as national affairs, he became an active proponent of the League of Nations after the World War and was an advocate of United States participation in the World Court.

During the World War he served as a member and vice-chairman of one of the New York selective draft boards and was a special commissioner of the United States War Board in 1918. In 1920 he served as president of the American Prison Association and was a commander in the Legion d'Honneur. He also was active in city, state and national bar associations, and in charitable organizations.

Mr. Wickersham was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Nazareth, Penna.; Lehigh University and the University of Pennsylvania. He came to New York in 1882, after practicing law for two years in Philadelphia, and joined a Manhattan firm.

Careers Opened To Youthful Jews Leaving Germany

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27 (AP)—Leaders of world Jewry yesterday announced plans for a race exodus from Germany.

Sir Herbert Samuel, former British high commissioner to Palestine, said a definite method would be formulated within a few days to provide for the gradual emigration of at least 100,000 of the German Reich's estimated 430,000 Jewish population.

The undertaking will be financed by a fund of approximately $15,000,000, raised jointly by the contributions of sympathetic English and American Jews.

Boycott Stands

Sir Herbert, here to attend the national council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, denied published reports that the project would be financed by the purchase of German manufactured goods given emigrating Jews by Germany in lieu of their property.

A National Socialist decree prohibits the export of money from Germany.

"That is not and never has been our plan," said Sir Herbert. "We have never considered any proposal involving breaking the boycott on German goods."

Sir Herbert, strongly concerned over National Socialist bans against non-Aryans, declared that the limiting edicts of Herr Hitler had taken away means of livelihood from half the German Jewish population.

Plight of Young Men

"The young Jew in particular suffers," said the statesman. "He is banned from entering the professions, and in most cases has no future to look forward to more pleasant than starvation of the body and degradation of the soul."

Sir Herbert, Felix Warburg, New York banker, and other leaders hope to raise $10,000,000 in America and $5,000,000 in England. They plan to lend emigrants enough to reach a new land and to establish themselves, the money eventually to be repaid to the general refugee fund.

As many refugees as possible will seek haven in Palestine. Others, as immigration laws permit, will be taken to America, Canada, England and European countries free from anti-Semitic restrictions.

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Smith Declares Democratic Platform Was Wrecked and Turned Over to Socialists

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The complete text of the address delivered by Alfred E. Smith before the American Liberty League dinner here Saturday night follows:

Mr. Chairman, members and guests of the American Liberty League and my friends listening in, as I have been told by the newspapers, from all parts of the United States:

At the outset of my remarks let me make one thing perfectly clear.

I am not a candidate for any nomination by any party at any time, and what is more I do not intend to even lift my right hand to secure any nomination from any party at any time.

Further than that I have no ax to grind. There is nothing personal in this whole performance insofar as I am concerned. I have no feeling against any man, woman or child in the United States.

I am in possession of supreme happiness and comfort. I represent no group, no man, and I speak for no man or no group, but I do speak for what I believe to be the best interests of the great rank and file of the American people in which class I belong.

Love for the U. S..

Now I am here tonight, also, because I have a great love for the United States of America. I love it for what I know it has meant to mankind since the day of its institution. I love it because I feel it has grown to be the great stabilizing force in world civilization. I love it above everything else for the opportunity that it offers to every man and every woman that desires to take advantage of it. No man that I know of or that I probably ever read of has any more reason to love it than I have.

It kept the gateway open for me; it is a matter of common knowledge throughout the country, and I do not state it boastfully, because it is well known, that, deprived by poverty in my early years of an education, that gateway showed me how it was possible to go from a newsboy on the sidewalks of New York to the governorship of the greatest state in the Union.

Wants Gate Left Open

Now listen: I have five children and I have 10 grandchildren, and you take it from me, I want that gate left open not alone for mine. I am not selfish about it, not for the minute, but for every boy and girl in the country, and in that respect I am not different from every father and mother in the United States.

Think it over for a minute. Figure it out for yourself. It is possible for your children's successes to be your successes.

I remember distinctly my first inauguration as Governor of New York. I am not sure that the young folks understand it thoroughly, but there were three people at that inauguration that did understand it, and one was my mother, the other was my sister, and the third was my wife. They understood. They were with me in all of the early struggles.

Now, I am here for another reason. I am here because I am a Democrat.

Born in Democratic Party

I was born in the Democratic Party and I expect to die in it. And I was attracted to it in my youth because I was led to believe that no man owned it. Further than that, that no group of men owned it, but, on the other hand, that it belonged to all the plain people in the United States.

Now I must make a confession. It is not easy for me to stand up here tonight and talk to the American people against the Democratic Administration. That is not easy. It hurts me.

But I can call upon innumerable witnesses to testify to the fact that during my whole public life I put patriotism above partisanship.

And when I see danger—I say danger, that is, the "Stop, look and listen" to the fundamental principles upon which this Government of ours was organized—it is difficult for me to refrain from speaking up.

Danger in Class Hatreds

Now, what are these dangers that I see? The first is the arraignment of class against class. It has been freely predicted that if we were ever to have civil strife again in this country, it would come from the appeal to passion and prejudice that comes from the demagogue that would incite one class of our people against the other.

In my time I have met some good and bad industrialists; I have met some good and bad financiers, but I have also met some good and bad labor, and this I know, that permanent prosperity is dependent upon both capital and labor alike.

And I also know that there can be no permanent prosperity in this country until industry is able to employ labor, and there certainly can be no permanent recovery upon any governmental theory of soak the rich or soak the poor.

Can't Soak Capital Alone

Even the children in our high schools—and let it be said to the glory of our educational institutions that even the children in our high schools know that you can't soak capital without soaking labor at the same time.

The next thing that I view as being dangerous to our national well-being is government by bureaucracy instead of what we have been taught to look for, government by law.

Just let me quote something from the President's message to Congress.

"In 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power in the hands of the people's Government. This power is wholesome and proper, but in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy, such power would provide shackles for the liberties of our people."

No Shackles Tolerated

Now I interpret it to mean: If you are going to have an autocrat, take me; be very careful about the other fellow. There is a complete answer to that, and it rises in the minds of the great rank and file, and that answer is just this: We will never in this country tolerate any laws that provide shackles for our people.

We don't want any autocrats either in or out of office. We wouldn't even take a good one.

The next danger that is apparent to me is the vast building up of new bureaus of government, draining resources of our people in a common pool and redistributing them, not by any process of law, but by the whim of a bureaucratic autocracy.

Well, now, what am I here for? I am here not to find fault. Anybody can do that. I am here to make suggestions. Now, what would I have my party do?

I would have them re-establish and redeclare the principles that they put forth in that 1932 platform.

Even Republicans Liked It

Even our Republican friends, and I know many of them; they talk to me freely—we have our little confidences among ourselves—they have all agreed that it is the most compact, the most direct, and the most intelligent political platform that was ever put forth by any political party in this country.

The Republican platform was 10 times as long as it; it was stuffy, it was unreadable, and in many points, not understandable, and no administration in the history of the country came into power with a more simple, a more clear, or a more inescapable mandate than did the party that was inaugurated on the 4th of March in 1933.

And listen, no candidate in the history of the country ever pledged himself more unequivocably to his party platform than did the President that was inaugurated on that day.

Well, Here We Are

Well, here we are. Millions and millions of Democrats just like myself, all over the country, still believe in that platform. And what we want to know is why it wasn't carried out.

And listen. There is only one man in the United States of America that can answer that question. It won't do to pass it down to an under secretary. I won't even recognize him when I hear his name. I won't know where he came from. I will be sure that he never lived down in my district.

Now, let us wander for a while and let's take a look at that platform, and let's see what happened to it. Here is how it started out:

"We believe that a party platform is a covenant with the people, to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of contract to which they are asked to subscribe. The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated and to eradicate the political methods and practices herein condemned."

Fighting Words

My friends, these are what we call fighting words. At the time that platform went through the air and over the wire, the people of the United States were in the lowest possible depths of despair, and the Democratic platform looked to them like the star of hope; it looked like the rising sun in the East to the mariner on the bridge of a ship after a terrible night. But what happened to it?

First plank: "We advocate immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the Federal Government."

Well, now, what is the fact? No offices were consolidated, no bureaus were eliminated but on the other hand the alphabet was exhausted.

Cost at All-Time Peak

The creation of new departments—and this is sad news for the taxpayer—the cost, the ordinary cost, what we refer to as housekeeping cost, over and above all emergencies — that ordinary housekeeping cost of Government is greater today than it has ever been in any time in the history of the republic.

Another plank: "We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate federal estimate within revenue."

How can you balance a budget if you insist upon spending more money than you take in? Even the increased revenue won't go to balance the budget, because it is hocked before you receive it. What is worse than that?

We have borrowed. We owe something. We have borrowed so that we have reached a new high peak of federal indebtedness for all time.

Have Gained Nothing

Well, that wouldn't annoy me so very much ordinarily. When I was Governor of New York they found a lot of fault with me because I borrowed a lot of money. That wouldn't worry me if it solved our problem and we were out of trouble. I would say "all right, let 'er go." But the sin of it is that we have the indebtedness and at the end of three years we are just where we started.

And the farmers and the farm problem we still have with us.

Now, here is something that I want to say to the rank and file. There are three classes of people in this country; there is the poor and the rich, and in between the two is what has often been referred to as the great backbone of America, that is, the plain fellow.

That is the fellow that makes from one hundred dollars a month up to the man that draws down five or six thousand dollars a year.

Now, there is a great big army.

Forget the rich; they can't pay this debt. If you took everything they have away from them, they couldn't pay it; they ain't got enough.

Those Who Will Pay

Now there is no use talking about the poor; they will never pay it, because they have got nothing. This debt is going to be paid by that great big middle class that we refer to as the backbone and the rank and file, and the sin of it is they ain't going to know that they are paying it.

It is going to come to them in the form of indirect and hidden taxation. It will come to them in the cost of living, in the cost of clothing, in the cost of every activity that they enter into, and because it is not a direct tax, they won't think they're paying it. But take it from me, they are going to pay it.

Another plank: "We advocate the extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief where the diminishing resources of the state make it impossible for them to provide for their needs."

Was Pretty Plain

That was pretty plain. That was a recognition in the national convention of the rights of the states. But how is it interpreted?

The Federal Government took over most of the relief problems, some of them useful and most of them useless. They started out to prime the pump for industry in order to absorb the ranks of the unemployed, and at the end of three years their employment affirmative policy is absolutely nothing better than the negative policy of the Administration that preceded it.

We favor unemployment and old-age insurance under state laws.

Now, let me make myself perfectly clear, so that no demagogue or no crackpot in the next week or so will be able to say anything about my attitude on this kind of legislation. I am in favor of it. And I take my hat off to no man in the United States on the question of legislation beneficial to the poor, the weak, the sick or the afflicted, or women and children.

Futility Saddens Him

Because why? I started out a quarter of a century ago when I had very few followers in my State, and during that period I advocated, fought for, introduced as a legislator, and finally, as Governor for eight long years, signed more progressive legislation in the interest of men, women and children than any man in the State of New York.

And the sin of this whole thing, and the part of it that worries me and gives me concern, is that this haphazard, hurry-up passage of legislation is never going to accomplish the purposes for which it was designed. And bear this in mind.

Follow the platform: Under "state laws" here is another one: "We promise the enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost."

Supreme Court Decided That

Well, what is the use of talking about that? "Promise every constitutional measure." The Supreme Court disposed of that within the last couple of weeks, and according to the papers the other day some brilliant individual has conceived the idea of how to get around the Constitution. We are going to have 48 AAA's, one for each state.

The day that the United States Supreme Court decided that case I left my office to attend a meeting of a board of trustees of a hospital downtown that I am interested in, and as I stepped into the taxicab the driver was reading the extra: "Supreme Court declares AAA unconstitutional."

We rode along for a few minutes and we got about three blocks from my office and we got caught by a red light, and the taxi driver turned around and looked at me and said, "Governor, ain't there any lawyers in Congress any more?"

Yes, But They Don't Function

Just then the light changed and I was afraid to answer him for fear I might disconcert him. But I was all ready to say, "Yes, son, but they don't function."

We have got another plank: "We advocate strengthening and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws." What happened?

Why, the NRA just put a gas bag on the antitrust laws and put them fast asleep and nobody said anything about it. I don't know whether they are good, or whether they are bad, but I know they didn't work.

Another one: "We promise the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and national resources in the common interest."

NRA, a vast octopus set up by government, paralyzing big business, and choked little business to death.

That Breathing Spell

Did you read in the papers a short time ago where somebody said that business was going to get a breathing spell? What is the meaning of that? And where did that expression arise?

I'll tell you where it comes from: it comes from the prize ring. When the aggressor is punching the head off the other fellow he suddenly takes compassion on him and he gives him a breathing spell before he delivers the knockout wallop.

Here is another one: "We condemn the open and covert resistance of administrative officials to every effort made by Congressional committees to curtail the extravagant expenditures of governmental and improvident subsidies granted to private interests." Now, just between ourselves, do you know any administrative officer that has tried to stop Congress from appropriating money? Do you think there has been any desire on the part of Congress to curtail appropriations?

Sought Personal Gain

Why, not at all. The fact is that Congress threw them right and left—didn't even tell what they were for. And for the truth, further, is that every administrative officer sought to get all that he possibly could in order to expand the activities of his own office and throw the money of the people right and left.

And as to subsidies—why, never at any time in the history of this or any other country were there so many subsidies granted to private groups, and on such a huge scale.

The fact of the matter is that most of the cases now pending before the United States Supreme Court revolve around the point of whether or not it is proper for Congress to tax all the people to pay subsidies to a particular group.

A Deal in Cotton

Here is another one: "We condemn the extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the Government a speculator of farm products, and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural products to the demand of domestic markets."

Listen, I'll let you in on something. This hasn't leaked out yet, so kinda keep it to yourself until you get the news. On the 1st of February we are going to own 4,005,000 bales of cotton. It cost $370,000,000.

And we have been such brilliant speculators that we are paying 13 cents a pound for it, when you add storage and carrying charges, and it can be bought at any one of the 10 cotton markets of the South today for 11.50—some speculators!

What about the restriction of our agricultural products and the demands of the market?

Shut Out Farm Market

Why, the fact about that is that we shut out entirely the farm market, and by plowing under corn and wheat and the destruction of foodstuffs, food from foreign countries has been pouring into our American markets—food that should have been purchased by us from our own farmers.

In other words, while some of the countries of the Old World were attempting to drive the wolf of hunger from the doormat, the United States flew in the face of God's bounty and destroyed its own foodstuffs. There can be no question about that.

Now I could go on indefinitely with some of the other planks. They are unimportant and the radio time will not permit it. But just let me sum up this way:

Regulation of the Stock Exchange and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, plus one or two minor planks of the platform that in no way touch the daily life of our people, have been carried out, but the balance of the platform was thrown in the wastebasket. About that there can be no question.

Table Top Party Test

Let's see how it was carried out. Make a test for yourselves. Just get the platform of the Democratic Party, and get the platform of the Socialist Party, and lay them down on your dining room table, side by side, and get a heavy lead pencil, and scratch out the word "Democratic" and scratch out the word "Socialist," and let the two platforms lay there.

Then study the record of the present Administration up to date. After you have done that, make your mind up to pick up the platform that more nearly squares with the record, and you will put your hand on the Socialist platform. You don't dare touch the Democratic platform.

And incidentally, let me say that it is not the first time in recorded history that a group of men have stolen the livery of the church to do the work of the devil.

Simply Won't Mix

Now, after studying this whole situation, you will find that that is at the bottom of all of our troubles. This country was organized on the principles of a representative democracy, and you can't mix Socialism or Communism with that. They are like oil and water. They refuse to mix.

Now I am going to let you in on something else. How do you suppose all this happened?

Here is the way it happened. The young brain trusters caught the Socialists in swimming and they ran away with their clothes.

Now, it is all right with me. It is all right with me if they want to disguise themselves as Norman Thomas, or Karl Marx, or Lenin, or any of the rest of that bunch, but what I won't stand for is to let them march under the banner of Jefferson, Jackson, or Cleveland.

Where Does That Leave Me?

Now what is worrying me, where does that leave me as a Democrat? My mind is now fixed upon the convention in June in Philadelphia.

The committee on resolutions is about to report, and the preamble to the platform is: "We, the representatives of the Democratic party in convention assembled, heartily indorse the Democratic Administration."

What happens to the disciples of Jefferson and Jackson and Cleveland when that resolution is read out?

Why, for us it is a washout. There is only one of two things we can do. We can either take on the mantle of hypocrisy or we can take a walk, and we will probably do the latter.

Basic Principles

Now, leave the platform alone for a little while. What about this attack that has been made upon this country? Who threatens the fundamental institutions of them, and did we have any warning of this threat?

Why, you don't have to study party platforms. You don't have to read books. You don't have to listen to professors of economics. You can find the whole thing incorporated in the greatest declaration of political principles that ever came from the hands of man, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

Always have in your minds that the Constitution and the first 10 amendments to it were drafted by refugees and by sons of refugees, by men with bitter memories of European oppression and hardship, by men who brought to this country and handed down to their descendants an abiding fear of arbitrary centralized government and autocracy.

The Purest Democracy

And, listen, all the bitterness and all the hatred of the old world was distilled in our Constitution in the purest democracy that the world has ever known.

There is just three principles, and in the interest of brevity I will read them. I can read them quicker than talk them.

"First, a Federal government, strictly limited in its power, with all other powers except those expressly mentioned reserved to the states and to the people, so as to insure state's rights, guarantee home rule, and preserve freedom of individual initiative and local control."

That is simple enough. The difference between the state constitutions and the Federal Constitution is that in the state you can do anything you want to do provided it is not prohibited by the Constitution. But in the Federal Government, according to that document, you can do only that which that Constitution tells you that you can do.

Congress Has Boiled Over

What is the trouble? Congress has overstepped its bounds. It went beyond that constitutional limitation, and it has enacted laws that not only violate that, but violate the home rule and the state's-right principle.

And who says that? Do I say it? Not at all. That was said by the United States Supreme Court in the last 10 or 12 days.

Secondly, the Government, with three independent branches, Congress to make the laws, the Executive to execute them, the Supreme Court, and so forth. You know that.

In the name of heaven, where is the independence of Congress? Why, they just laid right down. They are flatter on the congressional floor than the rug on the table here. They surrendered all of their powers to the Executive, and that is the reason why you read in the newspapers references to Congress as the rubber-stamp Congress.

The Stigma of "Must"

We all know that the most important bills were drafted by the brain trusters, and sent over to Congress and passed by Congress without consideration, without debate, and without meaning any offense at all to my Democratic brethren in Congress, I think I can safely say without 90 per cent of them knowing what was in the bills, what was the meaning of the list that came over, and besides certain bills were "must." What does that mean?

Speaking for the rank and file of American people, we don't want any Executive to tell Congress what it must do, and we don't want any Congress or the Executive jointly or severally to tell the United States Supreme Court what it must do.

Insists on Balance of Power

And further than that, we don't want the United States Supreme Court to tell either of them what they must do. What we want, and what we insist upon, and what we are going to have is the absolute preservation of this balance of power which is the keystone, the arch upon which the whole theory of democratic government has got to rest, and when you rattle it, you rattle the whole structure.

The third one is methods of amending the Constitution.

Of course, when our forefathers wrote the Constitution of the United States it couldn't be possible that they had it in their minds that was going to be all right for all time to come, so they said, "No, we will provide a manner and method of amending it."

Way to Amendments Open

That is set forth in the document itself, and during our national life we amended it many times. We amended it once by mistake, and we corrected it.

What did we do? We took the amendment out. Fine, that is the way we want to do it, by recourse to people.

But we don't want an Administration that takes a shot at it in the dark, and that ducks away from it and dodges away from it, and tries to put something over in contradiction of it upon any theory that there is going to be a great public howl in favor of it, and it is possible that the United States Supreme Court may be intimidated into a friendly opinion with respect to it.

Not That Kind of Supreme Court

What I have held all during my public life is that Almighty God is with this country, and He didn't give us that kind of Supreme Court.

Now this is pretty tough for me to have to go at my own party this way, but I submit that there is a limit to blind loyalty.

As a young man in the Democratic Party I witnessed the rise and fall of Bryan and Bryanism, and I know exactly what Bryan did to our party. I knew how long it took to build it after he got finished with it.

But let me say this to the everlasting credit of Bryan and the men that followed him, they had the nerve and the courage and the honesty to put into the platform just what their leaders stood for. And they further put the American people into a position of making an intelligent choice when they went to the polls.

Did the About Face

Why, the fact of this whole thing is, I speak now not only of the Executive but of the Legislature at the same time, that they promised one set of things; they repudiated that promise, and they launched off on a program of action totally different.

Well, in 25 years of experience I have known both parties to fail to carry out some of the planks in their platform. But this is the first time that I have known a party, upon such a huge scale, to not carry out the plank, but to do the directly opposite thing to what they promised.

Now, suggestions—and I make these as a Democrat anxious for the success of my party, and I make them in good faith.

No. 1: I suggest to the members of my party on Capitol Hill here in Washington that they take their minds off the Tuesday that follows the first Monday in November. Just take their minds off it to the end that you may do the right thing and not the expedient thing.

Revive the Platform

Next, I suggest to them that they dig up the 1932 platform from the grave that they buried it in, read it over, and study it, breathe life into it, and follow it in legislative and executive action, to the end that they make good their promises to the American people when they put forth that platform, and the candidate that stood upon it, 100 per cent. In short, make good.

Next, I would suggest that they stop compromising with the fundamental principles laid down by Jackson and Jefferson and Cleveland.

Fourth, stop attempting to alter the form and structure of our government without recourse to the people themselves as provided in their own Constitution. This country belongs to the people, and it doesn't belong to any administration.

Remember Their Oath

Next, I suggest that they read their oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States. And I ask them to remember that they took that oath with their hands on the Holy Bible, thereby calling upon God Almighty Himself to witness their solemn promise. It is bad enough to disappoint us.

Six, I suggest that from this moment on they resolve to make the Constitution the civil Bible of the United States, and pay it the same civil respect and reverence that they would religiously pay the Holy Scripture, and I ask them to read from Holy Scripture the Parable of the Prodigal Son and to follow his example.

Only One Capital

Stop! Stop wasting your substance in a foreign land, and come back to your father's house.

Now, in conclusion, let me give this solemn warning. There can be only one capital, Washington or Moscow.

There can be only one atmosphere of government, the clear, pure, fresh air of free America, or the foul breath of communistic Russia.

There can be only one flag, the Stars and Stripes, or the red flag of the godless union of the Soviet.

There can be only one national anthem, the "Star-Spangled Banner" or the International.

There can be only one victor, If the Constitution wins, we win. But if the Constitution—stop! Stop there. The Constitution can't lose. The fact is, it has already won, but the news has not reached certain ears.

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New Deal Fears Smith May Bolt From Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

now are aligned with Roosevelt, and who charge Smith with base ingratitude and perfidy in attacking the man who twice put his name in nomination for the Presidency.

Directed at Roosevelt

The momentary effect of the Smith speech can be well gauged by the newspaper reaction: practically every paper in the country today devoting its lead editorial to the denunciation, while on the news pages the speech in a multitude of cases dominates the paper in speculative reaction as to what the event could portend.

Mr. Smith went much further than had been expected in his attack on the New Deal. Except that he failed to mention his name directly, President Roosevelt was at all times the center of attack, and in terms so bitter as to startle even some of the immediate audience of the Liberty League.

Conservatives on Hand

Assembled in the big hotel room as Mr. Smith spoke were a number of outstanding conservative Democrats of the country, former Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, John W. Davis, former Governor Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, John J. Raskob, Jouett Shouse, and others, as well as a host of important business leaders and conservative Republicans. Two of the big tables at the dinner were reserved for members of the du Pont family and their party.

There was immediate talk of "fusion" in the common attack of conservative Republicans and Democrats against Roosevelt, after the Smith speech, but the obvious feeling today in the capital was to wait a bit and see what the popular result of the speech would be.

Opinion Differs

Opinions on this matter sharply differ: One group holds that a vital blow has been struck at the President; another contends that few of the group that followed the "Happy Warrior" in 1928 against Hoover are now likely to agree with his present attitude, in which Smith is shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hoover in common denunciation of the Democratic Leader.

Of Vital Potentiality

Specifically, what Mr. Smith declared was, that if the Democrats renominated Mr. Roosevelt, as he suspected they would, at Philadelphia next summer, "millions of Jefferson and Cleveland Democrats," including himself, would "take a walk." Mr. Smith did not say what the destination of the "walk" would be, and the capital was left wondering whether it would be to the Republican side or to a third party.

Mr. Smith's defection would probably be most severely felt by Roosevelt in New York State. Here the struggle would find James A. Farley and the Smith wing of Tammany pitted against each other.

Audience Was With Him

There was a general feeling that Smith's likening of the New Deal to Russian Communism was less effective than the earlier part of the address where he compared new deal policies with the planks of the 1932 Democratic platform.

There was some question, too, of the good taste of his reference to Roosevelt's oath to support the Constitution, but there could be no doubt of the pleasure which those who listened to the sledge-hammer address in the immediate audience took in this and similar references.

Opinion Is Split

New-deal leaders were quick to reply. Donald R. Richberg, executive chairman, and Melvin D. Hildreth, executive secretary of the National Progressive League, both of whom supported Mr. Smith in 1928, denounced him for attacking the liberal goals "to which he once solemnly pledged himself." Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, another liberal, took the same line.

Emil Hurja and other Democrats scoffed at the idea Smith would lead an open bolt. Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, on the other hand, declared he heard the voice of "Wall Street" in the speech, and seemed to credit the idea of a definite schism.

Robinson to Reply

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, who was vice-presidential candidate with Smith in the 1928 campaign, was picked by the Administration to make the formal radio reply tomorrow at 10:45 p. m.

In the meantime, plans to investigate the finances of the Liberty League went ahead within the Black lobby committee. Replying to a Senate statement by Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington that the Bankers Trust Company of New York had contributed $20,000 to the league's fund in 1935, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor Saturday, C. Sloan Colt, president of the company denied that any contribution to the league had been made.

A loan was made of the amount specified, Mr. Colt declared, but it had been repaid.

Others Defy New Deal

The Smith speech, which as broadcast over America followed two earlier speeches by Liberty League members, Dr. Neil Carothers, director of the college of business administration of Lehigh University, and Charles L. Dawson of Louisville, formerly a judge of the Federal District Court.

Both speakers attacked the Administration, the first dealing particularly with economic aspects of the New Deal, the second giving a more personal tongue-lashing of Roosevelt on constitutional grounds. Jouett Shouse, head of the league, spoke only briefly, and the task of presiding officer was turned over to Borden Burr, Birmingham, Ala., lawyer, who presided.

G. O. P. Notables Present

Among the guests were former Senator David A. Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, former Senator Hiram Bingham (R) of Connecticut, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank; Robert V. Fleming, president of the American Bankers Association, James A. Emery, National Association of Manufacturers, James P. Warburg, former Treasury adviser, Ernest T. Weir, steel manufacturer of Pittsburg and similar prominent bankers, industrialists and manufacturers.

Lurking in one corner was Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, whose radical and inflationary views were probably anathema to most other guests.

Name Not on List

It was assumed he was present out of curiosity, and had entered under a nom de plume, since his name was not found in the printed list of guests, numbering 2000.

In his speech Dr. Carothers declared at one point:

"Wolfish minorities, bent on extorting special privileges from a supine government, menace the future. Those ill-favored quintuplets paper-money inflation, the inflationary bonus, the 30-hour week, the Townsend plan and the Douglas social credit scheme are the natural and inevitable offspring of a government that for three years has

Not a Party Issue

Judge Dawson devoted himself to a review of new-deal acts which he termed unconstitutional.

"The issue in the coming election, therefore, is clear," he said at one point. "That issue is not whether the Constitution shall be amended but whether it shall be destroyed. That issue must be met, and the outcome will determine if we are to continue to enjoy a government of laws and not of men, or shall have foisted upon us an Americanized copy of Old World dictatorship.

"It transcends all partisan lines. While I am a Republican and many of you are Democrats, there must be no division among us on this fundamental issue."

Helpful to Administration

As comments, pro and con, to the Smith address flowed in today the statement of Jouett Shouse, Liberty League president, and former chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, was recalled, when on Aug. 22, 1934, the day the league was organized. He said:

"The aim is to organize those who believe in upholding property and Constitutional rights into a vocal group. It is not designed in any way to be antagonistic to the Administration. We intend to try to help the Administration."

Purpose of the League

The purpose of the league, according to its charter, is to act as a nonpartisan organization: "to defend and uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to gather and disseminate information that (1) will teach the necessity of respect for the rights of persons and property as fundamental to every successful form of government, and (2) will teach the duty of government to encourage and protect individual and group initiative and enterprise, to foster the right to work, earn, save and acquire the ownership and lawful use of property when acquired."

During the past year the American Liberty League received in contributions and loans a stated amount of $483,000—a larger financial contribution than was received by the Republican Party but not exceeding that of the Democratic exchequer.

Smith Wastes No Words

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 27

High lights of Alfred E. Smith's speech Saturday at the American Liberty League dinner:

I am not a candidate for any nomination by any party at any time, and what is more, I do not intend to even lift my right hand to secure any nomination from any party at any time.

I have no ax to grind. . . . I have no feeling against any man, woman or child in the United States.

I was born in the Democratic Party and I expect to die in it.

It is not easy for me to stand up here and talk against the Democratic Administration.

Now, what are these dangers that I see? The first is the arraignment of class against class.

Now, what would I have my party do? I would have them reestablish and redeclare the principles that they put forth in the 1932 platform.

Even our Republican friends . . . have all agreed that it is the most compact, the most direct, and the most intelligent political platform that was ever put forth. . . .

How can you balance a budget if you insist upon spending more money than you take in?

Forget the rich; they can't pay this debt. . . . There is no use talking about the poor . . . this debt is going to be paid by that great big middle class that we refer to as the backbone and the rank and file . . . it will come to them in the cost of living. . . .

. . . A short time ago . . . somebody said that business was going to get a breathing spell. What is the meaning of that? . . . I'll tell you where it comes from: it comes from the prize ring. When the aggressor is punching the head off the other fellow, he suddenly takes compassion on him and he gives him a breathing spell before he delivers the knockout wallop.

Get the platform of the Democratic Party, and get the platform of the Socialist Party. . . . Study the record of the present Administration up to date. After you have done that, make your mind up to pick up the platform that more nearly squares with the record, and you will put your hand on the Socialist platform. You don't dare touch the Democratic platform.

In conclusion, let me give this solemn warning. There can be only one capital, Washington or Moscow.

Stop! Stop wasting your substance in a foreign land, and come back to your father's house.

There can be only one victor. If the Constitution wins, we win. But if the Constitution—stop!

Stop there. The Constitution can't lose. The fact is, it has already won, but the news has not reached certain ears.

Farley Prepares To Weaken Smith New York Power

(Continued from Page 1)

fore, is for the New York delegation, and it was declared that, irrespective of what Mr. Smith might do, a considerable number of the delegates would be for Mr. Roosevelt. Full credence for this is had in the known attitude of Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and Democratic boss of the Bronx and of the Brooklyn and Queens units of the city machine, all of which are definitively pro-Roosevelt as a result of the dry-cleaning process before mentioned.

Shrinks Tammany Territory

This has shrunk Tammany territory strictly to the limits of its own borough, Manhattan, where the vote is negligible as compared with the more populous boroughs, but whose great wealth makes it the treasure-box for any national political campaign.

Opinion here today was that Mr. Smith's crossing of the Rubicon, flanked by the gilded trappings of the wealthy stop-Roosevelt brigade, had not done him any good politically. Implicit in his opening remarks, it was observed, was the indication that he would not refuse a call to lead the enemies of the New Deal against an Administration which is the child of the Democratic Party and unquestionably holds the allegiance of millions of Democrats and Independents.

Call Smith Resentful

No one knows better than Mr. Smith that such a ticket could not win, it was declared, and the consensus was that his willingness to again become a political sacrifice had its roots deep down in the soil of disappointment that men whom he feels he has helped to high places, notably Mr. Roosevelt, have shown a propensity to reject his offices as counsellor. Indeed, the record of Mr. Smith's reaction to the Chicago debacle of his ambition bears the imprint of resentment so unmistakably that his announcement that he had no ax to grind, that there was nothing personal in what he said; that he had no feeling against any man, was sprinkled liberally with salt in New York political quarters.

Smith Declared a New Man

Mr. Smith, it was declared, has never forgotten.

If this analysis by political observers is correct, it means that a tremendous metamorphosis has occurred in Mr. Smith.

Such changes are not unusual, it was added, and come without the person affected being really aware that he has quite abandoned old essentials of his thought. This, it was observed, was distinctly true of Mr. Smith, who, while sincerely believing he had the common touch and the viewpoint of the "plain people" has become, through association with the powerful and wealthy on directorates representing nearly $3,000,000,000, another "Al" Smith than when, as Governor of New York, he made the Empire State a foremost pioneer in social reform legislation.

Since then his career makes a far journey from the Oliver Street of his beginnings to the Fifth Avenue of his present.

This is generally held in New York, with the result that it is not expected that Mr. Smith's Saturday threat would pull many votes away from the New Deal that would not have gone anyway. At most, it is seen as a bugle call for the anti-Roosevelt forces, and as such already there is a rally all along the conservative and extremist lines.

The Best Americanism

This was clearly indicated today by the declaration of Melvin C. Eaton, Republican chairman of New York, that Mr. Smith's address "represented Americanism at its best which completely transcends old partisan politics," and in a statement by the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, to whom fell the Huey Long mantle in Louisiana and who is here to confer with politicians and business men:

"We are friends of all the foes of Roosevelt and will support 'Al' Smith in his opposition."

According to this spokesman, the Long forces will go into the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia with five states pledged against the President, three of which he declined to identify, but naming two as Louisiana and Georgia.

Denounce Blasted Promises

© Harris & Ewing

Jouett Shouse, Head of the American Liberty League — Alfred E. Smith, Former Governor of New York

Era of 'Reckless Squandering' Charged by Colonel Roosevelt

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt lashed out twice yesterday at the Democratic Administration in addresses which climaxed a two-day "grass roots" convention of Indiana Republicans.

The overflow of a crowd which could not be accommodated in a theater where he spoke first, gathered later in the Columbia Club ballroom to hear him repeat charges the President has broken every campaign pledge, built up a colossal bureaucracy, squandered the people's money and wrecked the civil service system.

In both addresses Colonel Roosevelt compared the present Administration to a fantastic episode from "Alice in Wonderland" in which the "out patients of bedlam" have found ample scope for their abilities.

"President Roosevelt has broken every pledge made by him and the pledge made in the party platform on which he ran," the President's cousin declared. "He has broken them with cynical disregard."

"Alice in Wonderland"

Referring to one of the President's campaign speeches, in which he quoted from "Alice in Wonderland," Colonel Roosevelt said:

"There is a strong similarity between his Administration and the Mad Hatter's tea party. I can imagine Mr. Hopkins, like the Cheshire Cat, saying to Mr. Tugwell, 'We're all mad here. I'm mad, you're mad.'"

This country has never seen "such folly and extravagance as has gone on" during President Roosevelt's Administration, he asserted.

"The savings made by our people through the generations have been and are being squandered for idiocies of the first water, and for partisan political purposes in the most brazen and base fashion."

Spending Charges

Here Colonel Roosevelt quoted from another of the President's campaign speeches in which he accused the Hoover Administration of being the "greatest spending administration in peace times in all our history."

Then he said:

"Mr. President, I accuse your Administration of being the greatest spending administration in peace times in all our history. I can prove my accusations and neither you nor any of your people in Washington will dare to deny them."

He vigorously attacked the spending of the Works Progress Administration.

"I have spoken of the colossal waste and extravagance of this Administration," he said. "It is evident everywhere.

Never Before Equaled

"The folly of much of the public works program under Mr. Ickes and the Works Progress Administration under Mr. Hopkins has never before been equaled. . . .

"There has been established by the Federal Government a colossal bureaucracy. Its tentacles stretch down and affect the life of every citizen.

"President Roosevelt, during his pre-election campaign, attacked the Hoover Administration, saying it had "piled bureau on bureau, commission on commission, and failed to anticipate the reduced earning power of the people. He has created between 40 and 50 new governmental agencies. He has placed hundreds of thousands of men and women on the government pay roll. . . .

Veritable Hierarchy

"Under Mr. Hopkins there has been established a veritable hierarchy of social workers, for where eurythmic dancing is taught there must be people to teach it; where young Americans are instructed in boondoggling there must be experienced boondogglers to teach them. The outpatients of bedlam have found position and scope for their abilities."

Colonel Roosevelt charged the President with leading an assault on the civil service system, which Colonel Roosevelt's father, the former President, helped to build.

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt," he said, "has been the first one to permit a direct and systematic assault upon it."

First Among Spoilsmen

Ranking Postmaster General James A. Farley first among "all the spoilsmen that this Administration has produced," he said:

"Mr. Farley, with your money and my money, the money of the American people, has built nationally, and is extending daily, a colossal partisan machine on Tammany lines for the purpose of maintaining Mr. Roosevelt and himself."

He charged that the President has failed to "provide a more abundant life for all," but has provided instead "a more restricted, more circumscribed life."

"His policies will not spread happiness, but misery," he declared.

New York Relief Set At $162,954,032

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Work relief expenditures in New York City for 1935 totaled $162,954,032, of which the pay roll was $124,777,157, according to a report issued by Victor F. Ridder, New York City Works Progress Administrator.

Dividing the years into the periods before and after the Federal Government took over these projects on Aug. 1, the summary shows that the bill for the emergency work in the five months after that date amounted to $93,800,000. Of this $65,600,000 went for wages for 260,000 men and women, benefitting, the report explains, more than 1,000,000 persons.

In the seven months of the year before the Works Progress machinery was set up, when the city's emergency bureau still had sole charge of the work relief, the cost was $69,154,032; of which $59,177,157 was for pay rolls, with 98,489 workers.

New Deal Stand And Strike Issue Face Mine Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Three matters held the attention of more than 1500 representatives of the United Mine Workers of America as they gathered in the capital for the convention, starting tomorrow.

They were:

1. Possibility of an anthracite coal strike, when the present wage contracts expire March 31, 1936.

2. Possibility of a direct indorsement of President Roosevelt and his whole New Deal administration, which would throw the big union of some 500,000 men actively into politics.

Union Backs Lewis

3. Complete discussion of the row between the advocates of vertical and horizontal unionism, with the certainty that the membership would back John L. Lewis, their leader, against the executive group in control of American Federation of Labor policies.

The U. M. W. A. is the biggest and most successful industrial union in the United States, and as such Mr. Lewis has taken active leadership in the drive to bring unorganized workers in mass production industries into unions of the same model.

As the membership gathered, some 3000 resolutions had been prepared in advance, most of which will be weeded out or consolidated into general expressions of opinion, before the gathering concludes. The largest number of these resolutions, which came from scattered locals and district organizations over the mining fields of the country, backed Mr. Lewis in his contest with the craft union group in the A. F. of L. on the question of future vertical or horizontal organization.

Confers With Roosevelt

Mr. Lewis had a long conference with President Roosevelt at the White House Friday, but would make no comment on the conversation afterward.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its meeting at Miami called on Lewis to disband the committee of industrial organization, and discontinue the unionization campaign. Mr. Lewis has already resigned from the executive committee, and has answered the group in positive terms that he intends to go on with his fight.

Miami Pushes Campaign Against Illegal Gambling

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 (AP)—Police arrested 81 persons and alleged operators in two horse race booking establishments in downtown Miami today as the city continued its drive against illegal gambling.

Police raided the places without warning the same as they did in raids Jan. 23 and the day before, when some 2000 patrons were surprised at play in two large clubs. Unceasing war on illegal gambling establishments in Miami was promised yesterday by Safety Inspector Andrew Kavanaugh.

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What Press Says of Smith's Speech

The Boston Herald: (Rep.)—The millions who listened to "Al" Smith Saturday night would not have sat by their radios if they had regarded him as merely an old-line Democrat who would make an attack on the New Deal. They are not especially interested in a party squabble. They look on him primarily as an up-from the-ranks American. They were yearning to hear him because they believed that he had the ability and courage to make them articulate and to voice the hopes and fears of all classes, Democrats and Republicans, the rich, the poor and those in-between. . . .

His speech was simple, compact, vivid and colloquial, an admirable summary of what they felt. . . . It was the best summing up yet made of the objectives of the New Deal adventurers and the objections to them. . . .

Without intending to do so, Mr. Smith probably laid the foundation of the Republican 1936 platform. . . .

The Boston Post (Ind. Dem.): Former Governor Smith's pungent and picturesque condemnation of the Roosevelt policies makes Republican attacks, even the brilliant speeches of Herbert Hoover, seem rather tame in comparison . . . He wasted little time in technical criticism, but based his arguments on the broad basis that President Roosevelt had betrayed the Democratic Party and Democratic principles.

Much of what Mr. Smith said might be difficult to contradict.

When he charges that President Roosevelt pledged his unqualified allegiance to the Democratic platform in 1932 and then proceeded along exactly opposite lines after election, he is close to the truth. . . . If we agree that a party platform and the solemn pledges of a candidate constitute a binding contract between the candidate and the electorate, then President Roosevelt has no valid defense. . . . Even if much of Mr. Smith's indictment may be effectively countered, he said what an uncomfortably (in a political sense) large number of Americans are thinking.

Boston Globe (Ind.)—Breaking a two years' silence on national politics at the Liberty League dinner in Washington Saturday night, Alfred E. Smith showed himself at the top of his old campaigning form. He raised the standard of revolt within the ranks of the Democratic Party by calling uopn the Democrats in Congress to throw off the White House leadership and by announcing that he himself, with "millions of other Democrats like him," will "take a long walk" in the campaign.

Just where the Governor will walk he did not say. Into the Republican camp? Or merely into the woods? It is difficult to imagine him doing either of those things.

But under what banner will he take the long walk?

The Governor declared that he does not seek the nomination. Yet that was his declared attitude at this very stage four years ago, and ere the Ides of March in 1932 he threw the brown derby into the ring.

By the Associated Press

New York Times (Ind. Dem.)—Others have pointed out the contrast between the solemn promises of 1932 and the performance that followed. But no one had played upon the theme as did Mr. Smith. . . . Taking one pledge to the people after another, singling out the tell-tale contradictions even in language, he made the whole thing seem uncommonly ludicrous.

New York Herald Tribune (Rep.)—To this huge assemblage of self-respecting, uncomplaining, ambitious men and women Mr. Smith made his plea and he made it with a simplicity and clarity that no one else can equal. He made it in his straight American talk, his shrewd phrases, his good-natured but biting thrusts.

Providence (R. I.) Journal (Rep.)—Mr. Smith's forceful speech is in the spirit of historic American democracy, as was the speech of John W. Davis at New York on Friday evening. . . . They simply cannot repress their disapproval of the wholesale repudiation of our traditional American system of government by the present White House regime. . . . We may be sure that Smith's dramatic defense of fundamental democracy has reached "certain ears" and that it will have its powerful repercussions.

Syracuse Herald: (Ind.)—There are indications that the Democratic Party is about to split asunder, along approximately the same lines as the Republican row between adherents of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. . . . Mr. Smith's entrance into the 1936 campaign creates a problem of first magnitude for President Roosevelt. . . .

Syracuse Post-Standard: (Rep.)—Governor Smith's condemnation of new-deal policies may well be a major factor leading to its defeat in November. It reveals that even liberals have turned against it; that the forces opposed are not those of "entrenched greed," not selfish interests. "Al" Smith is one of the foremost liberals of the country.

Buffalo Evening News (Rep.)—Bold and blunt was Mr. Smith's castigation of the record compiled since March, 1933, a record so strangely at variance with the platform promises made at the national convention of 1932 . . . the resentment stirred up . . . in Washington shows that his arrows reached the mark.

Buffalo Times (Dem.)—"Al" has moved uptown . . . Karl Marx in the Union League Club would seem no more fantastic, as we look into our memory of the Smith that was: the Smith who now attacks the New Deal as socialistic will tend to strengthen those who are prone to bolt.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.-Dem.)—It is in his emotional peroration, in which he accuses the New Deal of "Socialism," that Governor Smith displays the amazing, and to many, the tragic change from the forward-looking executive of other years to the frustrated man who apparently cannot live down his disappointment at not being President.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.)—A historic protest has been formulated by a voice that will carry far.

New York Sun (Ind. Rep.)—He told the truth and the truth was painful to the satellites of President Roosevelt. . . . But what hurt the New Dealers most was the fact that the most convincing political orator in America was broadcasting into millions of eager ears the story of his party's shame. Right at the door of Franklin Roosevelt he placed the guilt of the great betrayal.

New York World-Telegram (Scripps-Howard Independent)—What he expressed will tend to strengthen those who are prone to bolt. His threat to "take a walk" if the 1936 platform doesn't suit him lacked any large quantity of shock because he gave the pedometer a considerable workout in 1932. . . . Some unquestionably will join him in the stroll if he decides to take it. How many no one can say.

New York Post (Ind. Lib.)—"Al" Smith's speech to the Liberty League revealed more about "Al" Smith than it did about anybody else. In October, 1928 "Al" was denounced by William Allen White as a "menace to American institutions" because "Al" demanded fair play for what "Al" called the "plain people of the United States." The "plain people" were cheering for "Al" then. But who cheered him at the Liberty League dinner? The plain people? not this time.

Washington Post (Ind.)—The "Happy Warrior" has struck a blow at the Administration that no other man in the country could have delivered. And he has skillfully shielded himself against counter-attack by taking refuge behind the Democratic Party platform of 1932.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.)—Answering the speech of Mr. Smith will be no easy task. Mr. Smith was careful to keep away from personalities in his address. He confined himself to attacks on policies, not men. Judging from the comment already put forward by Roosevelt leaders, Mr. Smith will receive no such treatment at their hands.

Philadelphia Record (Ind. Lib.)—"Al" Smith's speech revealed more about "Al" Smith than it did about anybody else. . . . We fought for "Al" once—when "Al" was fighting for the "plain people," but Saturday night he had few words for them. He did say: "I was led to believe that it (Democratic Party) belonged to all the plain people." "Al" was right. It does belong to them—now.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)—Smith's reverberating denunciation of the betrayal of the Democratic Party by the Roosevelt New Deal passed far beyond the confines of partisanship. A challenge to his party, it was also a ringing demand upon all the people of the United States to vote collectivist government out of existence.

Philadelphia Bulletin (Ind. Rep.)—The 'happy warrior" has come to the parting of the ways. He will not follow the Roosevelt line of march, and as he leads there is no doubt that many will follow. His further action is not indicated. But his trumpet never yet sounded retreat.

Philadelphia Evening Ledger (Rep.)—This is a fight within the Democratic Party. . . . The millions of Democrats who feel and think as Mr. Smith does serve to emphasize the growth and the intensity of the opposition to the Roosevelt Administration that have developed since March 4, 1933, and especially during the last six or eight months.

Springfield Republican (Ind.)—Republican conservatives will probably feel strengthened in their drive for a conservative candidate which would attract the du Pont-Smith support, but an open alliance between the Republican Party and the American Liberty League has dangerous possibilities.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)—Ex-Governor Smith . . . struck with swift, sure strokes straight at the heart of the Administration's record. . . . But whether or not a split develops, it will be a long time before the wounds inflicted upon the New Deal by Smith are healed, no matter how many patronage poultices are applied. . . ."

Rochester Times Union (Ind.)—This statement that the basic principles of the Democratic Party have been disregarded by the Roosevelt Administration was exemplified in convincing detail by Mr. Smith. . . . In their own interests . . . the people of the United States should "walk out" on an Administration which now seeks a mandate to carry to their full extreme such reckless and dangerous plans and policies.

Miami (Fla.) Daily News (Dem.)—. . . If this were the land of the Soviets, would any man dare to speak as Mr. Smith spoke? . . . But freedom he enjoys in such an attack is the best proof that, the Liberty League to the contrary, we still live in a democracy striving to meet needs of new times in a democratic way.

Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock (Dem.)—Alfred E. Smith . . . made no new friends for himself, and no new enemies for the Roosevelt Administration. The party leaders will gain nothing by replying, for they lost nothing as a result of his speech.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Ind.)—The chief interest in "Al" Smith's Liberty League dinner speech . . . was not so much in the assault he was expected to make on the Roosevelt Administration as in the disclosure he might make regarding the part he would play in the approaching presidential campaign. He was disappointing when he touched upon the course he will follow.

Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)—It is disappointing that "Al" Smith should mar a good speech with a Fourth of July closing . . . the coming months are certain to be filled with talk and debate, and it is a pity that a man of "Al" Smith's gifts and prestige should intrude a hobgoblin where realism and discrimination and a comprehensive issue are urgently required.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle (Dem.)—The issue now should be one of results. . . . Governor Smith met this simple issue only to assert "At the end of the three years we are just where we started." The most charitable comment on this statement is that Governor Smith allowed rhetoric to get the best of him. The people of America know we are not "just where we started." They know we have come a long way, indeed.

South Africa Seeks More Flying Pilots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg, S. Af.

SUBSIDIES to encourage South Africans to take up flying are to be increased substantially by the Government. This announcement was made at the opening of the Baragwanath airdrome by Oswald Pirow, Minister of Defense.

The necessity of having as many trained pilots as posible to assist in the defense of the country was given as the reason for the action. The Government is prepared, Mr. Pirow said, to spend £50,000 a year for training purposes.

AAA Is Defended By Grange Master In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—A vigorous defense of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the various processing taxes was made by D. B. Anderson, master of the South Carolina State Grange, before the organization's sixth annual convention here.

"A great deal of bunk has been spoken and written about the process tax on cotton," he declared. "The textile interests, when they say they cannot pay the tax, say that they cannot pay the farmer 15 or 16 cents a pound, the approximate fair exchange value compared with the prewar purchasing power of cotton.

"The tax puts them at no disadvantage with foreign competitors. A Japanese manufacturer pays the tax if his goods are brought into the United States. The domestic manufacturer, on the other hand, has the tax refunded on goods which he exports. The processing tax is fair and just."

The Grange master lauded the Administration's soil conservation program, advocated lower taxes, with exemption of farm homes up to $1000, took a stand for public ownership of water power, asked improved roads, and demanded increased educational opportunities.

"For illustration," he said, "it is estimated that the Buzzard Roost project located on the Saluda River in Greenwood County, if owned by the county can pay for the development in 12 years from the sale of electricity at one half the cost now being paid for power, and that after 12 years when the revenue goes into the county treasury it will more than equal all the county taxes now paid by Greenwood County."

Symphony Ousts Jazz In Town of Derbyshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, Eng.—Jazz dancing may be considered good exercise but this Derbyshire town seems to prefer good music.

Chesterfielders are passing by the doors of dance halls and filling up the symphony concert auditoriums. A visit to the town by a well-known radio jazz band had to be canceled because it was feared there might be more bandsmen in the hall than audience.

This cancellation is understood to be the result of a recent fiasco, when a popular dance band was engaged to play at a hall as an "attraction" and by the time the dance opened only one couple had turned up. There were only 20 couples dancing when the end came.

At a symphony concert given by Chesterfield's classical orchestra 500 persons braved a wet Sunday night to listen. These people were mostly of the so-called working classes.

Shipping Autos South By Rail Mounts 70 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — The new "ticketing plan" is resulting in the shipment of large numbers of automobiles to winter resorts in the South, according to officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This plan permits the holders of two or more first class tickets to ship a car to their destination with the purchase of a single additional ticket.

In the first two weeks of January, 607 automobiles were shipped in this way on the Pennsylvania, as compared with 357 in the corresponding period last year. Since October, 1438 cars have been handled—an increase of over 70 per cent, compared to the same period a year ago.

Snow storms extending further south this year than usual are said to have induced more motorists to avoid the long drive, but the major part of the increase in the use of the service is traced to its probable convenience.

Four Policemen Indicted In Los Angeles Crime Ring

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—Investigation of what prosecutors described as a "protected" crime ring led today to the indictment of 12 men, four of them policemen. Patrolmen Ralph Savage, Charles Clark and Earl Ford were charged with burglary in true bills returned Jan. 24 by the grand jury.

Another policeman, J. T. Acker, was accused along with Savage of accepting a $125 bribe for "protecting" two forgery suspects they had arrested. The other eight men were indicted in connection with crimes which included burglary, robbery, forgery and receiving stolen property.

Hit at New Deal By Oregon Leader Stirs Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Criticism of increased governmental spending and resulting public debt expressed by Mayor Joseph K. Carson of Portland, Democrat, in a recent address in New York City has stirred Oregon as deeply, possibly, as any public utterance of recent days. His topic was "Will Debt and Extravagance Destroy Free Government?"

Publication of an account of Mayor Carson's address in a Portland newspaper was disapproved by the Willamette Democratic Society, which adopted a resolution declaring that "publicity given the quotations from his recent speech in New York may be construed in a measure as reflecting the democratic sentiment of the city of Portland," and resolving that "any publicity of this character be absolutely condemned by the Willamette Democratic Society" which pledged its "unreserved faith in and loyalty to our President and to the Democratic Party and to the principle that 'human rights are paramount to property rights and special privileges of capital.'"

No Personalities

"I was not referring to any personalities," Mayor Carson said upon his return to Portland when informed of the furore his reported address had created in Oregon. "I know the system is one that has been going on for more than a generation. We have just stepped up the speed lately and widened the scope."

Mayor Carson in his address characterized mounting public debt as "the most subtly immoral and undermining factor that challenges governmental existence." Great debt entails eventual default and default will spell the end of our free institutions, he predicted.

Portland's Mayor took direct issue with the policies of the New Deal by declaring: "We set out on a campaign of lunacy and tried to delude ourselves into believing that by issuing more public debts and having more government we could become more prosperous." The trend has been in that direction for a generation and the tempo has simply been increased, he commented.

Central Problem

"My subject is 'Will Debt and Extravagance Destroy Free Government?' My answer is they will. I do not propose to discuss statistics. I do intend to tell you what I believe to be the central problem before our people today, namely, a growing mass delusion that we can live without labor and industry and that prosperity can be had through the adoption of inflationary schemes and currency manipulations."

"In Portland we have balanced our budget. The city has never defaulted on an obligation," said Mayor Carson. "If I can help it I do not propose that it shall. But good fortune has been with us, because we have done some very foolish things."

At another point, Mayor Carson said: "Piling up public debt is simply entering the back door of socialism and communism. The industry and commerce of the country and the gold reserves will support a credit structure just so large and no larger. Increase that credit structure beyond the point where it belongs and panics follow.

Credit Issue

"Now, if government uses most or all of that credit, where will private credit come it? If you do not have private credit, you have Communism. Our distress was not brought about by the adherence to any particular standard, metallic or otherwise. It came about through breaking faith with the standard we had established.

"I claim there can be no substantial return to prosperity until the public debt is paid or it is reduced to a point where it leaves sufficient room for private credit to carry industry. It must be paid or reduced to a point where it removes the threat of confiscation, which menaces every attempt at private initiative."

Mayor Carson told of Portland's experience with bonded indebtedness. He explained that in 1866 the municipality issued its first bonds in the amount of $20,000 at 12 per cent for five years to improve the Willamette River for navigable purposes. When the loan came due, he said, $1500 of the unpaid interest was funded. The $20,000 debt was refunded and $35,000 more was borrowed. This made a total of 56,500 which was borrowed for 10 years at 10 per cent.

This was in 1871, Mayor Carson said. In 1881 it was done again at 6 per cent. After two more years at 6 per cent, Portland again refunded the principal at 4 per cent for 25 years.

"In 1928 the debt was paid, but during the period of the existence of that debt the taxpayers paid $199,580 interest," Mayor Carson stated. "Nothing but the increased growth in population and wealth of the city made it possible for that debt and attendant interest to be paid!

"Frankly, I admit with chagrin we have been and are now receiving relief from the Federal Government," Mayor Carson said. "On the face of matters there is really no excuse for it. We are a young, healthy city of energetic people. We are in the very heart of a great productive area. There is everything in the way of life's necessities at our very door. Then why relief from the outside? The reason is our people have to meet a daily interest bill of approximately $10,000. This is on the debts created by all of the tax levying agencies.

Could Carry Load

"If we didn't have that interest to pay, our people could, from taxation and private donation, easily carry the entire load. I am of the opinion that every other community in the land could do the same thing were it not for the debt and resultant tax burden."

"Debt has been and now is the principal motive and cause for all the wildest schemes and harebrained fallacies that are rampant in this country," stated Portland's mayor. "If you do not believe that, then answer this for me: 'Are not government bonds being actually used as money? Do we not deposit them with the federal reserve as security for issuance of money? Are we not pegging the bond market now?"

Commenting on his New York address upon returning to Portland, Mayor Carson said "I did my city much good by proclaiming in an atmosphere of finance that we had balanced our budget and that our people were of a type who don't propose to stay in debt. Getting back to the talk itself, in this country proper government depends upon people knowing what government is about and the science of government. You can't leave it to any individuals. An informed electorate is what we must have."

Washington Insights

Silver Boom Rumor Flattens With a Hiss, but Some Means Will Have to Provide Bonus Billions—Champion Borrower Wanted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—About mid-afternoon Jan. 23 the queries began to pour into Washington newspaper bureaus:

"Is Roosevelt going to devalue silver?"

"Is he about to pull a stabilization deal with Britain?"

"We hear something big is doing in government finance; get reply from Roosevelt right away."

"Understand price of silver to be raised to $1 an ounce, with revaluation at $2.18 an ounce, thus giving profit to pay bonus. How about it?"

And so on, into the night and again today.

So today, when reporters flocked into the round office at the White House, their first question was:

Gives Good Tip

"Mr. President, there's been a stock-market boom on the basis of rumors that you're going to revalue silver. Are you?"

To which the President—who may not be quoted directly—told the correspondent that if he wanted a good tip he had better stay out of that boom market.

In other words, the highest authorities in Washington give no support to the theory that they are going to pay for the bonus—which today completed all but the vary last detail of its progress—by some revaluation stratagem.

Meantime, however, Washington watched the dollar dropping in value in relation to the pound— a drop which is usually welcomed here—and saw it touch $5 to the pound for the first time in fourteen months.

Looked Like Paris

They expected the British stabilization fund to swing into action to prevent the pound's value increasing any further. The same thing happened to the dollar in relation to gold currencies—dropping, dropping, particularly in terms of the French franc, which led observers to suspect that the devaluation rumors had emanated from Paris.

Speed with which the market subsided on word of the President's almost flippant denial to the correspondent seemed to indicate the rumors had no basis. But, however shallow they may have been, the basic fact remains that the Administration with the bonus on its lap has seriously to consider new financing.

Two Ways to Turn

There are two regular ways to finance such an obligation, if the irregular dodges of devaluation and the like are left out. One is taxation, the other borrowing. Something may be started in both respects, and certainly much borrowing is in sight, since the most Spartan taxation could not bring in the whole load of deficit ahead in the next 17 months, set at over $10,000,000,000 by Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau.

But Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, yesterday revealed that "We are trying to work out a tax situation to remedy the inequalities that have been created by the Supreme Court's ruling on the AAA tax injunction suits."

Opens New Tax Issue

This might only mean a tax to equalize the position of processing tax payers who paid promptly and others who had their taxes impounded by the courts. Yet it opens the new tax issue, and Secretary Morgenthau also said last night that "in several weeks we will see the picture more clearly in regard both to finances and revenues."

On Capitol Hill, Representative Robert M. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee which would have to handle tax legislation, also expected some legislative proposals before long. Talk of increases in both excise and income taxes is in the wind. There has been mention of higher income taxes for the bracket between incomes of $10,000 and $50,000. Senator Robert M. LaFollette (P) of Wisconsin is always in the offing with his plan for increased taxes in the lower brackets, which is reckoned as highly unpopular in an election year, but admittedly revenue-producing.

Good Borrower Wanted

But Administration leaders in Congress have insisted that new taxes will not be needed to pay the bonus. That obligation, amounts roughly to $2,000,000,000, after subtracting prior borrowings of veterans and amounts already saved up for maturing the certificates. It can be cashed immediately by any recipient at a post office.

So, on June 15, the Treasury will have the cash in the post offices to meet the incoming veterans. Exactly how much cash will be demanded is anybody's guess, although the veterans' organization set upon about $1,000,000,000. The maximum would be $1,923,990,000.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, former Under Secretary of the Treasury, would have had to borrow this money had he remained in office for a few weeks longer. His successor has not been named. There is, therefore, a sort of "Help Wanted" advertisement on White House and Treasury bulletin boards today:

"Wanted: A politically unblemished banker, who can borrow more money at one time for peace-time purposes than anybody else in history. Apply to Pennsylvania Avenue offices."

* * *

Candidate: If Senator Vandenberg decides to make a run for the Presidency, his bonus vote will be considered on the national plane, and will do him nothing but good. On the other hand, on the local plane, he is fortunately for himself not up for re-election as Senator for four years—and by 1940 the bonus will almost certainly be passed and forgotten, indeed the veterans' pressure group will probably be demanding straight pensions by that time.

Senator Vandenberg thus had much to gain by his bolder course. Nevertheless, there are plenty of Senators who, under the same compulsion, would have sunk their convictions for the more comfortable path. The feeling here is that Senator Vandenberg deserves applause, but not the same salvo that should greet Senators Couzens and Glass, who voted against the bonus and are up for re-election.

* * *

Open Letters: In the course of any political contest the part of open letters, and public telegrams, sent to the opposing side and straightway given out to the press, is one of the legitimate forms of warfare.

Already in this campaign Mr. Hoover, in a public letter to Secretary Harold Ickes, has demanded that he retract the statement that two of the laws enacted in the Hoover Administration were declared unconstitutional.

The fact of course is that they were laws enacted by previous Presidents, which happened to be thrown out during the Hoover regime.

No whit rebuffed, Mr. Ickes issued a public reply to Mr. Hoover (which so far as is known did not avail itself of the machinery of an open letter) in which he caustically inferred that Mr. Hoover had followed a quiescent policy as President, and declared that it was "constitutional to do nothing."

* * *

Publicity: Perhaps the extreme in the matter of public telegrams comes today in one sent to the White House by Henry H. Curran, director of the National Economy League. Mr. Curran telegraphs the President to veto the bonus. The telegram is given out, of course, to the press. The absurdity of the situation in this particular instance is that the office of Mr. Curran in the National Press Building, is about three blocks removed from the White House.

Mr. Curran could have carried his message to the Chief Executive a good deal faster, probably, than a laggard messenger boy, and economized 50 cents into the bargain! But then, where would there have been the publicity in that?

And so the rite is continued; an open telegram is concocted; it is mimeographed and distributed to the press in thousands, and, as a sort of afterthought, the telegraph boy gets a copy, too.

What bothers us is how Western Union managed to transmit the message those three blocks; did they do it by wire, through a circuit set-up, say, to Baltimore or Boston? Did it get to Mr. Roosevelt all typed out in Roman caps? How much does it cost to send a telegram in the same city? By our count there are 37 words, and if they charged Mr. Curran telegraph rates, and simply delivered the original message by a bicycle boy, hasn't he a case for the Federal Trade Commission, or somebody? Or is there a special rate for open telegrams?

In our interest in nonessentials we had almost forgot the message itself. Here is it:

"The President. The White House. Give them the same good veto message you gave them a year ago. That was a bad bonus bill and a good message. This bonus bill is just as bad so make the message just as good."

Six Army Fliers Killed As Two Planes Collide

HONOLULU, Jan. 25 (AP)—Six army airmen were killed in a night collision of two big bombers which crashed in winding sheets of flame at Luke Field, military air base on Ford Island.

Two others aboard the planes were able to bail out in parachutes and escaped with injuries. Army authorities ordered an immediate investigation of the crash, one of Hawaii's worst aviation disasters.

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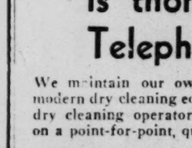
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Stones Across the Sea

"YES, masons were masons in those days. What precisely makes a mason? Well, to my mind, a true mason is a man who molds stones together with the touch of the craftsman and the vision of the artist. A bit fantastic, think you! It may seem so in these hand-to-mouth times, but it was sound doctrine in the days when these walls were raised."

I looked again at the beautiful buildings of the Old World university, and understood something of what its venerable sacrist meant.

* * *

"YOU SPEAK WITH the fervor of the craftsman himself," I said, "Or is there the ideal sacrist as well as the ideal mason? Have you always been here?"

"No. A long time, but not long enough to forget my stone days. I was never a builder of stones, but I spent my 'prentice years in a stonedresser's yard, and not a few of my later ones as well. I've shaped stone, talked stone, dreamed stone, so it may well be fitting that I've come to be an item, as it were, in one of the symbols of stonework's Golden Age.

* * *

"HAVE I HANDLED many kinds of stone? Only granite—Aberdeen granite. Nay! I was nearly forgetting my New England days; and yet I oughtn't, for they were happy days and profitable. Ay, it's a queer place on the habitable globe where you'll find no traces of the Aberdonian, and New England, which is the granite country of the United States, is just patterned with them. Vermont was my headquarters; Barre, to be precise. How was I drawn to go to America? Oh, just in the way most Scotsmen are drawn to leave home: they hear the call of the Scots who have gone ahead of them. I don't profess to be well informed as to when the granite pioneers began to migrate from this part of Scotland; but I do know that in the early '80's, when I was learning my trade, there was a steady stream from our quarries and stoneyards across the Atlantic.

* * *

"THESE WERE THE palmy days of the granite industry. Trade everywhere was expanding and, as a consequence, so were its centers. Stones and builders were in demand; and, in an age when solidity and hard wear were held essential, a self-respecting town had to be paved with granite setts. A dollar a day was the granite-worker's wage, and with that and steady employment he by no means felt himself badly off. But over in 'The States' they were holding out three, with the added attractions of a new country and its numerous openings.

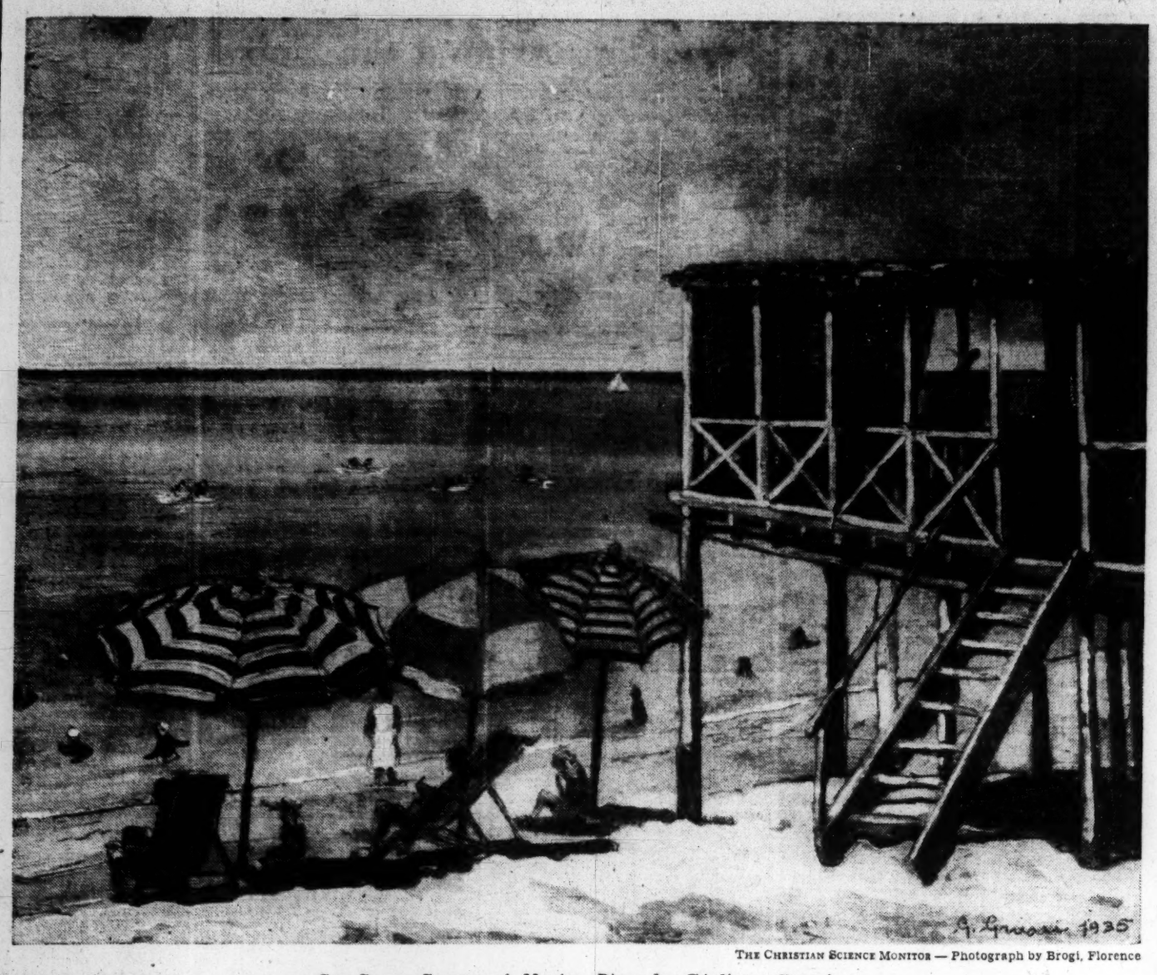
* * *

"IN THE MIDDLE '80's, I, too, was dressing the granite blocks of Vermont. Fourteen days it took to cross from Liverpool to Boston. There were no bothersome immigrant laws then; and as I wandered at my leisure through the streets of Boston, before going on to Montpelier, I found the place so homely and friendly that, in spite of the intervening Atlantic, the old country didn't seem so far off after all. Barre was different; it was a rough village, primitive in most of its ways. But the folk were all right; and, at the steady rate of three dollars a day, I soon settled down happily to the new life. It is forty years since I last saw Barre, and I gather that the wooden-housed village I knew is a vastly changed place today. There were Aberdeen folk helping to run the community then, and I have no doubt their descendants are still doing the same on a grander scale. But for many years the advance guard of the Aberdeen granite-men hewed, hammered, chiseled, and polished the quarried stone of New England, loaded it on trucks, and sent it off to—well, that's more than I can tell you in detail. But of this I'm sure,—that, wherever in the eastern states of America there stands good, enduring stonework, there you'll find a contribution from the canny Aberdonian to the New World.

"Time brings change, and now I hear of quotas for emigrants, and of tariff walls as high as granite quarries are deep. Our export of stone-workers has stopped, for their forerunners have long since made themselves more than self-sufficient in numbers. Let me tell you, too, that, if you were to look closely into some of our local enterprises and institutions, you'd find that they, in their turn, were founded and raised on dollars; American-earned dollars, brought or sent home by successful sons of Scotland's granite county. It's the law of give-and-take. A good law, too, for nations as well as for individuals.

"No! You're right," he said, looking up at the university buildings. "This is not one of the institutions I was referring to. It would be strange if American dollars had gone to the building of these walls. Five hundred years old! I wonder where the almighty dollar was then?"

W. F.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

SEA-SHORE SCENE: *A Marine Piece by Giuliano Grassi*

EXHIBITED by the Tuscan painter, Giuliano Grassi, at the recent regional exhibition of the Syndicate of Fine Arts in Florence, this "Marina," or sea-shore scene, is a lively and characteristic study of the life to be found up and down Italy's long coast line during the summer months.

To the right is one of those rustic galleries typical of Italian seaside resorts which run down to or out into the water and upon which rows of wooden dressing rooms for bathers are ranged with steps by which to descend. In the foreground are the deck chairs with their gay umbrellas like gaudy parti-colored mushrooms. The gay colors, the sharp, strong light and shadow, the picturesque features of the scene, are treated with force, directness, and frugality of detail, which evolves vividly that glowing, glittering active-lazy existence of the Italian *bagnatura*, or bathing season. On a ground work of golden sand, of sapphire, green and purple sea, every brilliant tint is splashed vigorously; blended and enriched by the flooding gold of the midsummer sun.

Scottish Women Among Her Songsters

NO LAND is richer in ballad and song than Scotland. Besides this, the whole land is vocal with tradition. Every rock, every castle, every grove and grassy knowe, every glen and hill has its historical association, and these have often been perpetuated in a ballad or legend.

Some of the finest lyrical compositions of Scotland have been produced by women. There is no more touching ballad than "The Flowers of the Forest," by Jane Elliot. This beautiful song, a lament for the disastrous defeat of Flodden Hill, so happily imitates the manner of the ancient minstrels, that it passed for a genuine relic of the olden time, till the eagle eye of Burns discovered that the words were modern, though the manners were ancient.

The other almost equally popular "Flowers of the Forest" was written by a Mrs. Cockburn. . . .

Though Scotland gave few opportunities to women to acquire education, she never was so destitute in her daughters but some were found sufficiently cultured to pass the torch of learning, enthusiasm and devotion from hand to hand. These women, by the written word, recited and sung throughout the land, gave a great impulse to the literature of their country; incidentally they raised the mental and social position of women through the dark periods of women's bondage. The songs of these gifted writers were winged words, known and loved by rich and poor, expressing in poetry sentiments the nation felt.

Jean Adams, of Crawford's-dyke, was an interesting woman. She was born in a humble home in 1716, and received but little education, though what little she did receive was good.

Jean's father died when she was young, and she had to fend for herself. She was put to service in the manse of a minister in Greenock. Her wages were small, amounting to £2 in the half-year, with an apron thrown in; her dress was a woollen petticoat and short gown of striped linen, and when she went out she would wrap her head and shoulders in a tartan plaid.

Indoors her work was arduous, for those were the days of long hours and heavy work, but Jean had one great pleasure—the minister had a library and such books as he possessed she was allowed to read. She was well treated and her services were valued in the manse. From an early period she wrote verses; and when she was still quite young a little book of her poems was published by subscription. It was well received, and Jean received more notice than might have been expected for one in her position. She left the manse soon after her poems were printed, and set up a school for teaching girls of her own class to read, write and sew. While thus engaged she had an extraordinary plan, which it is believed she carried out. Amongst the books she read in the manse none pleased her better than *Clarissa*, and for Richardson, the creator of her idol, she conceived the greatest admiration. She made up her mind to go to London to see Richardson, and to express to him personally her admiration for his genius. Having little money was no hindrance to her, she had good courage and strong legs and could walk, or beg a lift from a stray passenger in coach or carriage. There is no actual proof that she ever made the journey, but she always said she did, and used to discourse to her pupils upon her adventures while in London, and they certainly believed her tale.—EUNICE G. MURRAY, in "A Gallery of Scottish Women." (London and Glasgow: Gowans & Gray.)

Sunset Over the Balneario

(Buenos Aires)

What are you wearing at eventide this day, oh sky?
The sun is descending fast,
And wisps of fleecy clouds
Are waiting to adorn you.

What—can you not decide?
How variable ever is a lady before her wardrobe.
(The river runs seaward, to gleam in your beauty,
And the wide Balneario, tree-shaded and dignified,
Awaits your benediction.)

In turn you hold each colored gown against you—
Shall it be a blue one,
Shaded to mauve and pink,
Or of orange and gold, with even a hint
Of palest green included?

Maybe if you wait long enough, oh sky,
The moon will climb over the wide horizon,
A pale moon, to add silver to your picture.

What! You have changed your mind again?
I know what you are like now—
A serene lady, clad in a gray velvet gown,
With silver gleaming hair.
(The river, flowing, is bathed in your beauty,
And the wide Balneario, tree-shaded and dignified,
Smiles beneath your benediction.)

MABEL A. BEEKEN

Winter Ends in England

IN ENGLAND, where a whole winter may pass without a frost of more than a few days' duration, there is continuous color in the landscape. The grass shines emerald green through the bare branches of the trees, and the fields are more unveiled to the motorist than in summer when the thick hedgerows hide many an entrancing vista of rolling hill and down. Perhaps there is a more intimate secret beauty to be found in the swept and garnished gardens.

Strolling out to bask in a spurt of pale sunlight, you may come across a solitary wallflower blooming in a wilderness of green. The very restraint and austerity of nature at this time of year has its peculiar appeal. One blackbird, practicing his note in the topmost branches of an elm tree, has a more compelling music than the chorus of birds in spring to the ear that has grown accustomed to winter's silences. The fresh cold air on your cheek and the pleasure of a brisk walk down country lanes, surrounded by fields spread out under cloud-muffled skies, to return to a fire of glowing coals and sink into an armchair with a favorite book, these are some of the delights England has to offer you in winter.

As February draws near, there will come an increased sense of activity in nature and on the lawn in front of your country house, under a clump of trees, you will find little sword-like shoots appearing, to be followed by white fingers which will unfold into little hanging bells, their delicate whiteness veined with green, sheltering a little heart of gold. First of all the spring flowers to appear, they speak of resurrection, renewal and victory over the darkness and unresponsiveness of winter.

I love the pause of winter between the glory of autumn and the rapture of spring. It is a time when earth calls her flower-children home to her breast to send them forth again with a new benediction. While they have been gone, we have had time to remember how dear they are; and we welcome them back again, one by one in their sequence of beauty, beginning with the snowdrop and culminating in the rose.

F. I. G.

"The truth shall make you free"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR Master declared (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This truth is to make us free from sin, sickness, and death; to bring salvation from all error. The reason why freedom has not been universally attained is that humanity's search for the truth has been too much along material lines.

Evidently the truth is not to be gained through material sense, inasmuch as Jesus' own works proved the testimony of the senses to be untrue; for when he knew the truth about discordant conditions, men were made well—made free from sickness and other discords. Consequently, our reasoning must be grounded on a surer foundation than whimsical sense testimony. We must unite our thought with God, for what God knows is real and eternal. Christian Science applies the word "real" only to God and His creation. This true knowing, or knowledge of Truth, of which Jesus spoke, was spiritual understanding, without doubt or guesswork. We have no doubt about the fact that two and two makes four. We may be just as certain about the facts of being, which are spiritual and good.

What does Christian Science teach regarding God, man, and the universe? It begins with God as the sole creator, and logically reckons creation to be the reflection of its creator. Since God, divine Mind, is good, we find in Christian Science that His creation—man and the universe—is good, as Scripture declares in the first chapter of Genesis. Divine Principle is perfect, and for this reason everything real partakes of the nature of perfection and includes no imperfection. The divine Mind is the only real substance, intelligence, and cause. From this it follows that in the one real creation all is under the harmonious control of infinite Love. Thus man, the image of immortal Spirit, is not controlled by material sense, for he is wholly spiritual. This applies to our true selfhood, which is not mortal. Mortal man is an illusion of the so-called mortal mind, and is not the man of God's creating. The real man is always harmonious, for he is spiritual, perfect, and immortal; and Christian Science shows us how to prove this.

These facts are also true about the universe. Divine Principle did not produce an imperfect universe full of misery. Such a concept is not of God's universe. The universe of Soul is one of harmony and order, and as we understand this we learn how to bring out, here and now, the harmonious government of divine Love. The real universe consists of divine ideas, which express the intelligence and power of omnipotent Mind. The cause and law creating and governing this spiritual universe are good, and every effect is constructive and good. No one can actually be beyond or outside of this universe, for it is infinite. The Psalmist sang (90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Thus the only universe of which the real man is conscious is the universe of perfection. To realize these facts requires consistent spiritual thinking and effort on the part of each one of us.

It is for each individual to free himself by degrees through Christ, Truth, from the deception of material sense testimony. Everything that really exists is as God knows it to be, and is spiritual and perfect. Thus we need to strive to have "the mind of Christ," and accept only the evidence of spiritual sense. Man expresses divine intelligence, and this means that we have the ability to know accurately and decisively. On page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The spiritual man's consciousness and individuality are reflections of God." Since our true consciousness reflects God, we certainly have the power and authority to express unerring judgment and wisdom. The ideas of divine Truth are capable of correcting all the false conclusions of human sense.

From these facts of Christian Science we see that immortal man is exempt from all error. A vital point is that because God is All, error is nothing. This truth realized and held to gradually destroys the fear of evil, and eliminates its false consequences in human experience. Immortal Mind, God, being All, there is no place in which an unreal mortal mind can exist or operate. Sickness is not a fact, but a delusion. Because of this Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 411): "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients. Silently reassure them as to their exemption from disease and danger."

Prayer, spiritual understanding, heals us of sickness and s' , for it unites our individual consciousness with immortal Mind and the true facts of being. There is no curse on man, the image of Love. He is free, unhampered, strong, and successful. Man is not subject to any prenatal influence, because God is his only Parent. Human origin and parentage are mortal beliefs and have nothing to do with our real selfhood. The real man has a divine origin and being.

There is no past to penalize our freedom, which we gain from Truth, no future to dread, with Love at the helm of our thought. Man is the glorious representative of eternal Life and he is forever above any offensive or oppressive conditions.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„די וואהרהייט וועט אייך פריי מאכען"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

אונזער הייהרער האט געזאגט (יאהאן 8:32), „איהר וועט וויסען די וואהרהייט, און די וואהרהייט וועט אייך פריי מאכען." דיזע וואהרהייט וועט אונז בפרוויזיון פון זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט; און וועט אונז פון אלע אוריזאכען רעטען. די אורזאכע וואראום מען האט נאך קיין מאל נים דורכגעפיהרט אן אלגעמיינע פרויהייט, ליגט אין דעם פאקט וואס די מענשהייטס פארשונג נאך דער וואהרהייט איז אומער אויפגעפיהרט געוואָרען אויף א פאלשער יסוד שטיונגר.

די וואהרהייט, ווי עס ווייסט אונס, קען נים ערריכט ווערען דורך די פאטעריעלע הושים, ווייל מיר ווייסען אז יעזוסעס אויפגעק ווערק האבען אונטערווארפן די זעלבע הושים וואס פארשן פון דער פאלשער יסוד. דערפאר וואס זיי זענען נים אין שטאנד צו פארשטיין אונזערן הערען אין זיין גאנצער פולקאמענהייט. דער הערר איז נים בלויז א פרייער מענש, נאר ער איז אויך דער אויפהער פון קראנקהייט. ער האט נים נאר קראנקע מענשען פריי געמאכט, נאר ער האט אויך פארהיטעט אז זיי זאלען נים קראנק ווערען. ער האט אויך פארהיטעט אז זיי זאלען נים שטארבען. ער האט אויפגעוועקט פון די טויטע, אין אן אופן וואס איז אויסער דעם בארייך פון מענשליכע דערפארונג. ער האט אויפגעהויבן זיין אייגענעם גוף פון דעם גרוב, אין אן אופן וואס איז אויסער דעם בארייך פון מענשליכע דערפארונג. ער האט אויפגעהויבן זיין אייגענעם גוף פון דעם גרוב, אין אן אופן וואס איז אויסער דעם בארייך פון מענשליכע דערפארונג. ער האט אויפגעהויבן זיין אייגענעם גוף פון דעם גרוב, אין אן אופן וואס איז אויסער דעם בארייך פון מענשליכע דערפארונג.

דורך דיזע פאקטען פון קריסטשען סיענס קענען מיר זען, אז דער אונשעדליכער מענש איז פרוי פון אלע אוריזאכען, מיר דארפען דיזען ווייז מיטען פונקט קאנסטאנט אין אקטשאראכט, כדי צו פארשטיין, אז דערפאר וואס גאט איז אלעס, איז דער אויסהום פון האַרמוניש,וען מיר זאָלען דיזע וואהרהייט ווירקליך בעריישען, און זי האלטען כסדר אין קראפט וועלען מיר אויסגעפינען אז זי וועט שטענדיוויז פערניכטען אונזער מורא פאר אלע פאלשע יסודות, און בעזונטמאכט אייהרע בוידע קיין פראן וואו אן אונווירקליכער שטערבליכער גלויבט אז קענען אפעראטיוועס אדער ווירקען. קראנקהייט איז נים א פאקט נאר בלויז א פאלשע אויסרייד. דזשוּ אדער פארשטעלונג פון די הושים, דערפאר זאגט מרס. עדדי אין „ווייסענשאפט און גזונט" (ז. 411) „שטרעקט אויסער צו בעזונטמאכן דעם מורא פון אויערע פאציענטען בשעת אויהר בעהאנדעלט זיי. שטיל־ערהייר פערזיכערט זיי אז זיי זיינען פריי פון קראנקהיים און געפאהר."

דאס ענטפעט, דאס הויסט דער גוסטיגער פערשטאנד, הויסט אונז אויס פון קראנקהיים און פון זינד, ווייל עס פערשוינדט אונזער אינדיווידועלען בעוואוסטזיין מיט דעם אונשטערבליכען גמשפאט, און מיט די אמתיע פאקטען פון עקזיסטענץ. דער אמתיער מענש, וועלכער איז דאס בילד פון דער גמשלוכער ליבע, איז נים פערשאפען, נאר איז פריי, אונבעשרענקט, שטארק, און עראפאלג־רייך. דער מענש איז נים אונטער דער הערשאפט פון די יכנוגר אויסלוט וועלכע פאנגען אן צו ווירקען אויף דעם קעשטען נאר אפאר זיין גבורט, דען גאט איז זיין אייגענער פאטער. דער מענשליכער אורשפרונג, און די פערוואנדשאפט וואס עקזיסטירט צווישן עלטערן און קינדער, זיינען שטערבליכע גלויבען וועלכע האבען קיין שייכות נים מיט אונזער ווירקליכער זעלבסטהויס. דער ווירקליכער מענש בעזיצט א גמשלוכער אורשפרונג און עקזיסטענץ.

עס ענטיזט זיך נים קיין פערגאנגענהייט וואס זאל קענען ארויסלעגען א שטראף אויס אונזער פרייהייט, וועלכע מיר ערריכטן פון דער וואהרהייט, און עס איז נימאָ קיין צוקונפט פאר וועלכער מיר דארפען מורא האבען, בשעת די גמשלוכע ליבע פיהרט די שיף פון אונזערע ענדאבקען. דער מענש איז דער פערטרעטער פערשטעער פון דעם אייביגען לעבען און דערייבער שטעהט ער אויבער העכער פון אלע אונווירדיגע און דירעקענדע צושטענדע.

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European Skating Championships—Ohio State Athletes Cleared—Owens Honored

Field Handball To Be Played In Olympic Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The program of the forthcoming Olympic Games includes for the first time a handball tournament, to be decided from Aug. 6 to 14. This is a field game, and not to be confused with the wall game popular in certain other countries, especially Ireland and America.

Introduced in Germany after the war, it combines the essentials of various ball games. Regulations drawn up by the German sports instructor Schelenz based the game on manual dexterity. It is played between two teams, whose members occupy similar position to those of a football team, and the aim is to fling the ball into the opponent's goal.

Since control of the ball is more easy and complete with the hands, the game is extraordinarily fast and lively. It is not technical artifices which count most in it, but a clever, tactical and well worked out system of play.

Game Is Fast

The speed with which this game extended its popularity not only in its motherland, Germany, but also in surrounding countries was extremely impressive. The reasons for this were obvious, for athletics—running, jumping, throwing—form the basis of the game. Any football field can be used for it. It found strong support from the athletic and gymnastic clubs, and the "tricks" which the round leather ball exercises on humanity quickly attracted the general public to the new game.

The international organization lies in the hands of the International Handball Federation which embraces 26 nations in which the game is played. The technical commitee created uniform regulations and strove for their recognition and introduction by all national federations. Thus the ground for international contests was prepared.

Around Germany and Austria these encounters developed by degrees: at first games between teams only separated by the frontiers, then others between clubs and combinations, and finally international matches. The countries hitherto taking part in such international contests have been: Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Hungary and Poland.

Course for Referees

The organization of the Olympic Games next year by Germany led to the inclusion of handball in the Olympic program. A friendly exchange of views between the leaders of the various national federations resulted in the holding of a special training course for referees, so that all technical difficulties in respect of the Olympic Tournament can now be considered as eliminated.

It is anticipated that Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Hungary and Poland will take part in the tournament, and perhaps also Portugal and the United States. Germany and Austria have hitherto maintained their supremacy, but the intensive development of the game in all countries, the facility with which it can be learned and the acquaintance of all concerned with modern training methods, provide a guarantee that the contests will be keen and the standard of play high.

The Olympic Tournament will be decided on the round system. The winners, in certain contingencies also the seconds in the rounds, will meet in a final round. In the preliminary and final rounds the teams will meet each other only once, a match won counting two points and a drawn match one point. The team with the highest number of points will be victor in the tournament, and if points are equal the goal average will decide. If the latter is also equal then the victor will be established by a deciding match.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	17	2	10	101	78	36
London	15	2	11	71	67	32
Buffalo	13	4	9	58	53	30
Rochester	5	1	18	53	78	11

Western Division

Detroit	16	3	10	91	62	35
Cleveland	14	2	12	81	86	30
Windsor	8	7	11	57	65	23
Pittsburgh	10	1	17	83	106	21

Results Jan. 25

Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
Buffalo 3, Pittsburgh 0.

Results Jan. 26

London 2, Detroit 1.
Syracuse 2, Cleveland 0.

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Ferris Establishes Owens as America's No. 1 Track Athlete

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—With his world record performances outweighing United States championship defeats, Jesse Owens, Ohio State's famous athlete, gained the distinction yesterday of being awarded three places on the 1935 all-America track and field team.

The selections, compiled by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for the Spalding Athletic Almanac, list Owens for the 200-meter dash, the 200-meter low hurdles and the running broad jump. Owens shattered world marks in the yardage equivalent of the two track events and broad jumped 26 feet 8¼ inches, all on a single afternoon in the Big Ten championships last spring.

Four places are awarded to Owens on the all-college team, also selected by Ferris. The Negro flier is named for both sprints, as well as the low hurdles and broad jump, in collegiate company. The effect of the Ferris list is to establish Owens as America's No. 1 track and field athlete for the new Olympic year.

Eulace Peacock, Temple University Negro who whipped Owens in the 100-meter dash, as well as the broad jump, in the 1935 national A. A. U. championships, is picked only for the century on the all-America roster.

All-America Team

60 Meter Dash—Ben B. Johnson, Columbia University.
100-Meter Dash—Eulace Peacock, Shore A. C.
200-Meter Dash—Jesse Owens, Ohio State University.
400-Meter Dash—Edward T. O'Brien, New York A. C.
600-Meter Run—Charles C. Hornbostel, Boston, Mass.
800-Meter Run—Elroy Robinson, Olympic Club, S. F.
1000-Meter Run—Glen W. Dawson, Tulsa (Okla.) Skelly Club.
1500-Meter Run—Glenn V. Cunningham, Iowa City, Iowa.
5000-Meter Run—Joseph P. McCluskey New York A. C.
10,000-Meter Run—Thomas Ottey, Philadelphia.
15,000-Meter Run—Paul F. Mundy, Millrose A. A., New York.
20,000-Meter Run—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.
25,000-Meter Run—John Kelly, Arlington, Mass.
30,000-Meter Run—Leslie Pawson, Fairlawn A. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
Marathon—Pat Dengis, Stonewall Democratic Club, Baltimore.
Cross-Country—Donald Lash, Indiana University
Steeplechase—Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
65-Meter Hurdles—Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
110-Meter Hurdles—Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
200-Meter Hurdles—Jesse Owens, Ohio State University.
400-Meter Hurdles—Tom Moore, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
5000-Meter Walk—Harry Hinkel, Los Angeles.
50,000-Meter Walk—Ernie Crosbie, Detroit (Mich.) Track Club.
Running High Jump—Cornelius Johnson, Compton (Calif.) Junior College.
Running Broad Jump—Jesse Owens, Ohio State University.
Run, Hop, Step, Jump—Roland Romero, Loyola University, New Orleans.
Pole Vault—Keith S. Brown, Yale University.
16-Pound Shotput—Jack C. Torrance, Oak Grove, La.
35-Pound Weight Throw — Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island State College.
56-Pound Weight Throw—Clark Haskins, Detroit (Mich.) Police.
16-Pound Hammer Throw — Henry F. Dreyer, Rhode Island State College.
Discus Throw—Kenneth Carpenter, Los Angeles.
Javelin Throw—Horace O'Dell, New York A. C.
Pentathlon—Clyde Coffman, Kansas City A. C.
Decathlon—Robert Clark, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 42, Tulsa 28.
Army 35, Amherst 30.
Baltimore 37, Gallaudet 23.
Baylor 27, Texas A. & M. 13.
Carnegie Tech 32, Penn State 30.
Clemson 39, Georgia Tech 31.
Colgate 43, Union 33.
Cornell C. 49, Monmouth 23.
Creighton 48, Oklahoma A. & M. 29.
Denison 47, Heidelberg 26.
E Stroudsburg T. 38, New College 22.
Gettysburg 38, Lebanon Valley 31.
Illinois S. N. 30, St. Viator 22.
Indiana T. 41, Lock Haven T. 37.
Iowa State 41, Nebraska 40.
John Carroll 38, Ashland 33.
Kentucky 40, Tennessee 31.
Kips Bay 51, Savage J. V. 21.
Kutztown T. 41, Millersville T. 34
L. I. U. 36, St. John's 20.
Midland 37, York 27.
Millikin 39, Northern I. T. 28.
Minnesota 31, Michigan 26.
Montana 51, Montana Mines 42.
Montclair T. 41, N. Y. Aggies 19.
Moravian 40, Selinsgrove 39.
Navy 44, Oglethorpe 22.
New Hampshire 40, Arnold 23.
Niagara 23, Canisius 19.
North Carolina 44, Maryland 32
North Dakota 46, South Dakota 26.
Northwestern 42, Chicago 27.
Notre Dame 35, Butler 27.
Ohio State 41, Pennsylvania 37
Ohio 37, Dayton 29
Oregon State 33, Idaho 22.
Parsons 42, Iowa Wesleyan 34.
Pittsburgh 41, West Virginia 27.
Rensselaer P. I. 35, Hobart 28.
St. Lawrence 28, Cortland Normal 27.
Savage 41, Cooper Union 24.
Sioux Falls 42, Yankton 37.
S. D. State 39, Iowa S. T. 37.
Stanford 51, S. California 47.
Temple 42, Manhattan 36.
Utah State 58, Montana St. 42.
Vanderbilt 37, Auburn 32.
W. & L. 50, Virginia P. I. 18.
Warrensburg T. 51, Missouri 34.
Washington 40, Oregon 26.
Washington C. 32, Loyola 25.
Western St. 69, Colorado Mines 38.
Western S. T. 46, East. E. T. 26.
Wittenberg 38, Muskingum 30.
Wooster 54, Oberlin 48.
Yale 39, Cornell 27.

American Hockey Association

St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1.
Tulsa 3, Wichita 2.

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Wide World

Jesse Owens
Ohio State University Athlete

Hardgrove Upsets Rogers, Shoemaker

United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
J. Howard Shoemaker, N. Y.	3	1	19	25
Edward C. Rogers, Glencove	3	1	21	26
Alveine Hardgrove, Detroit	3	1	30	31
Herbert Courtney, New York	2	1	14	42
Louis Brookes, Philadelphia	2	2	27	33
Henry Hendrie, Chicago	1	3	30	27
Hayden W Brown, New Haven	0	5	..	28

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Alveine Hardgrove of Detroit essayed the role of upsetter on Saturday in the United States amateur pocket billiards championship at the Strand Academy, and when the play for the day was finished, climbed into a tie with those he defeated during the day, with three victories and one defeat.

In the afternoon he defeated Edward C. Rogers, 125 to 109 in 32 innings, and in the evening he disposed of J. Howard Shoemaker, the defending champion, 125 to 118, also in 32 innings. Hardgrove made a high run of 31, his best of the tournament, against Rogers, to 22 for Rogers, while the runs in the evening were 16 for each.

Louis Brookes, playing his best game, contributed to the defeat of the leaders, when he beat the only other undefeated player, Herbert Courtney, in the final game of the day, 125 to 72, in 27 innings, with a high run of 17 to 11 for Courtney.

Henry Hendrie got into the winning column for the first time in the first game of the day, when he defeated Hayden W. Brown, 125 to 117 in 39 innings. Brown improved his high run record with 28, but lost, while the winner's best was 16.

Sonja Henie Wins European Title For Ninth Time

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP)—Sonja Henie of Norway, who has been rated as the world's leading woman figure skater for nearly a decade, won the European women's skating title yesterday after facing the closest competition of her career.

The 24-year-old Norwegian girl, defending the championship for what she said would be the last time, barely outscored Cecelia Colledge, English Olympic hope, in the Sports Palast before a big crowd.

The tall English girl earned second place, only a few points behind Miss Henie, by flawless performance in yesterday's free-skating figures. This, with her excellent composition and the difficult feats she chose to perform, enabled the 15-year-old Miss Colledge to overcome most of the advantage Miss Henie had gained in the compulsory school figures Saturday. The Norwegian girl's perfect performance of the required turns was all that enabled her to win the title for the ninth time.

An 11-year-old Japanese girl, Yetsuko Inada, made a good impression as she appeared for the first time to compete with the stars of the western world. Although lacking the polish and elegant style of the world's leading skaters, she skated, leaped and whirled through the most difficult figures in a cocksure manner which made the European experts consider her as a future title contender. She was not placed among the leaders, however, because her performance of the compulsory figures was not good enough. Miss Inada was ninth in the competition with a total of 372.7 points.

Miss Henie's performance was scored by the judges at 434.6 points, while Miss Colledge received 417.2. Another English skater, Megan Taylor, also was close to the leader with 413.9 points. Liselotte Landbeck, former Austrian skater, now a Belgian citizen by marriage, took fourth place with 403.6 points, while Vivi-Ann Hulten of Sweden, runner up to Miss Henie last year, finished fifth with 400.2 points. Heddy Stenuf, tiny Austrian star, was sixth with a score of 391 points.

Karl Schafer of Austria won the men's championships Saturday night, defeating the Olympic representatives of nine nations in a keen competition which drew a crowd of 12,000.

H. Graham of England placed second and Ernst Baier of Germany was third. Baier's brilliant free skating advanced him a notch in the final standing. He had been fourth in the compulsory school figures but improved his place through excellent free skating composition.

Fourth place went to Felix Kasper of Austria, fifth to Tertat of Hungary and sixth to Nikkanen of Finland. The United States and Canadian teams did not compete.

Mrs. Moody Wins and Loses

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody won and lost yesterday in two exhibition tennis matches in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium at Yale. Playing a singles match against George Stevens of the Yale tennis team, Mrs. Moody won, 6—1. She paired with Gardner Carpenter, Yale senior, against Sid Lasalle and Stevens, to lose, 7—5, 6—2. William Hinchcliff, Yale Tennis coach, said Mrs. Moody played the best tennis within his knowledge of her game. "She hit harder and was more certain of her shots," he said.

Ohio State Football Players Absolved From All Charges

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—In a double-barreled ruling today, 15 Ohio State football players whose names appeared on the state pay roll at Columbus were absolved from all charges and insinuations.

Two individual reports were made clearing the athletes. One was made by Maj. John L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the Western Conference, and the other by the Big Ten committee on the infraction of rules, acting as a high court of inquiry. Members of the infractions committee were Prof. W. J. Moenkhaus of the University of Indiana and Prof. A. C. Callen of the University of Illinois.

The investigation resulted from a statement attributed to Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio last October, when he was quoted as saying: "We have done everything we can to help the Ohio State team and have most of the football squad on the state pay roll."

Demand Investigation

Later Governor Davey explained in substance that he was only joking, but the investigation was demanded of Major Griffith by the Ohio State Athletic Board.

"After careful investigation and close study of the evidence," Major Griffith's report read, "It seems clear, first, that the 15 football men who were employed by the State of Ohio from Nov. 1, 1934, to Nov. 1, 1935, obtained their appointments on their own initiative and through the help of personal friends; second, that they were paid at the same rate as others who were not engaged in athletics; third, that there was no disproportion in the number of jobs held by athletes, and fourth, that their work was so arranged that it would not interfere with their university tasks."

In collecting the evidence, Major Griffith obtained signed statements from each of the 15 players, obtained statements from the heads of the state departments giving the number of students employed, the work performed and their pay. Further, Governor Davey wrote a letter outlining the requirements for their work and the work done by the players.

Pages and Clerks

Major Griffith found that many students were employed as pages and bill clerks in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Four of these students were football players. He also learned that the Department of Public Works employed about 20 students on a part-time basis. Six of these were Ohio State athletes.

"Some students from Capitol University at Columbus were also employed by the Department of Public Works," the report continued. "The highway department gave employment to a number of athletes, some of whom were enrolled in universities other than Ohio State. For instance, I found that Joseph Clauss of the University of Wisconsin and Robert Purdy of Purdue were employed during the last two summers by the Ohio Highway Department."

In summarizing the report Major Griffith found that the work performed by the football players was the same as that performed by other regular employees, that the athletes were paid the same as were nonathletes holding similar jobs; that the percentage of students not engaged in athletics but who were employed by the state was far in excess of the number of athletes employed and that all athletes in question obtained their jobs on their own initiative and with the aid of friends.

Davis Walks Home In Front

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan 27—Morris Davis of the Ninety-Second Street Y. M. H. A. won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 15-kilometer walk at Victory Field yesterday, leading the way after forging ahead at the 6½-mile mark. His time was 1h. 15m. 44.8s. for the distance of 9 miles, 565 yards, 6 inches.

Norwegian Skier First

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Norwegian ski jumper, Karlsen Bjarne, won an international ski meet yesterday with a jump of 63.5 meters (207 feet 6 inches). Casper Oimoen, United States Olympic team member from Anaconda, Mont., placed second in the competition and James Hendrickson of Canton, S. D., another Olympic team member, was sixth.

Quist Defeats Crawford

ADELAIDE, Jan. 27 (AP)—Adrian K. Quist today won the Australian lawn tennis singles championship, defeating Jack Crawford in the final round, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 9—7. Quist and Don Turnbull annexed the doubles title with a 6—8, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2 triumph over Crawford and Vivian McGrath.

Canadiens Sign Gaunthier

WINNIPEG, Jan. 27 (AP)—Paul Gaunthier, 20-year-old goalie of the Winnipeg Monarchs, 1935 Dominion junior champions, has been signed by the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. He will be loaned to the Pittsburgh Shamrocks of the Canadian-American League for the balance of the season.

Red Sox Sign Prizina

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., Jan. 27 (AP)—John Prizina, 19-year-old baseball pitcher yesterday signed a contract with the Boston Red Sox of the American League. Prizina, who graduated from high school Friday, was an all-state end in football and an all-around athlete. He is six feet two inches tall and weighs 195 pounds.

College Fencing Results

Chicago 10½, Cincinnati 6½.
Union 9, Colgate 8.

Sporting Around the Hub

Red Wings Come to Boston Garden Tomorrow Night

THE Boston Bruins, overcoming their slow early-season start and climbing steadily to a playoff berth in the National Hockey League's American Division race, run smack into their most formidable division rivals, the Detroit Red Wings, at the Boston Garden tomorrow night.

Playing at a brilliant clip, having been beaten only twice in their last eight starts, Detroit is not only leading the American division at this writing, but is the nominal league leader with a total of 32 points gained through 13 victories, 7 defeats and 6 tie games. The Wings have been out in front since early in the campaign, and their record of only seven losses speaks volumes for the caliber of the division leaders' hockey.

It is interesting that of all the teams in the National League, Wings have found the Bruins their toughest foes this season. Of their seven defeats two have been received from the Bruins by scores of 4 to 1 in Boston and 4 to 3 in Detroit. The Wings' only victory came in their first Detroit game, a 2-to-1 victory, the Wings piling in two fast goals and then fighting desperately to hold off the swift-attacking Bruins.

This game with Detroit will be one of two scheduled for the Bruins in Boston in five days. The schedule benefits them from now on, with 12 home games and only nine road games to play, and there is a week of comparative rest ahead of them before they meet the New York Americans at the Garden in the second of the successive home games next Sunday. Toronto follows on Feb. 4, to give Bruins three home games in a row. Last night in New York the Bruins beat Americans, 2 to 1, to gain a third-place tie.

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Fencing Tryouts; Levis Wins—Joseph L. Levis of the Percy Salle d'Armes of Cambridge emerged from a field of about 35 Olympic fencing candidates Saturday night at the Walker Memorial Gym, Massachusetts Technology, a strong favorite to take top place on the United States foils team. Levis did not lose a match throughout the trials.

The feature bout of the evening was the final match of the program in which Levis defeated Hugh V. Alessandroni of The Fencers Club of New York, 5 to 2. Alessandroni's performance in the trials assured him of second place.

Third place went to John G. Hurd of Auburn, Calif., Harvard Law School student and a member of the Percy Salle d'Armes. Maurice A. R. Grasson, Yale '38, son of Robert Grasson, the Yale fencing coach, placed fourth in Saturday's tryout. Bill Pecora of Newark, N. J., was fifth, and Hugo M. Costello of the New York Athletic Club, sixth.

♣ ♣ ♣

Skiing; Thousands Enjoy Competitions—It is estimated that over 19,000 spectators watched the thrilling sport of ski jumping on three Massachusetts ski hills—Mt. Hood in Melrose, Ayer and New Boston—yesterday.

At the nearby Mt. Hood Recreation Center Winter Carnival, a crowd of about 2500 saw Carl Frederickson of Dorchester win the ski jump with a record leap of 68 feet. William Birch of Malden placed second. Their point totals were 211.5 and 200.6, respectively. The Barber brothers of Brattleboro, Vt., Frederickson and C. Nelson of Lexington entertained with novel stunts following the main ski jump.

On the giant Ayer ski hill trestle, said to be the largest in the United States, 10 leading skiers performed before a gathering of about 12,000 persons. The competition was won by Clarence Olzen of Berlin, N. H., with a jump of 143 feet. He had to make a fourth jump, however, before he eliminated Strand Mikkelsen of the Brownloaf Ski Club of Ayer, outdistancing him by 14 feet. John Erickson of Boston made his pro debut, taking third place. Another Saturday and Sunday program will be held next week end. Because the road from Littleton Common to the ski hill was jammed with automobiles, more parking spaces will be made available.

John Erkkila, a member of the New England Ski Club, made the longest jump yesterday at the dedication of the new ski hill at New Boston, the Association Press reports. Erkkila's longest jump was measured at 181 feet and in two other jumps he made 164 and 160 feet. Bruno Saari, captain of the club, jumped 160 and 162 feet. Johanne Koistead, 22, of Oslo, Norway, the only woman jumper there yesterday, had jumps of 138 and 146 feet to her credit. Owing to the dryness of the run and hardness of the snow the jumps were all short.

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Speed Skating; Dartmouth Star Wins—George A. Wallace of Burlingame, Calif., Dartmouth undergraduate, thrilled a crowd of almost 40,000 persons at Franklin Field, Dorchester, yesterday, when he flashed ahead in the last three laps to capture the feature event of the Silver Skates Derby in 5m. 46 2-5s. Wallace outskated Clifford Farmington of Stamford, Conn., New England speed-skating champion, at the half-way mark and held the lead to the finish. Wallace's rewards were a pair of silver skates, the Gov. James M. Curley Trophy, a diamond medal, and a trip to New York, where he will compete against Silver Skate Club winners from Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Toronto and New York in the Madison Square Garden, Feb. 3.

The winners of the other races, all held under the auspices of the New England Skating Association, were as follows:

Boys' Midget One-sixth Mile—Won by Eddie LeMair, Providence, 35.2s.

Boys' Juvenile Quarter-Mile—Won by Bernard Kramer, Providence, 47.2s.

Boys' Junior Half-Mile—Won by Raymond Surette, Rumford, Maine, 1m. 37s.

Boys' Intermediate One-Mile—Won by Jack Maxwell, Pawtucket, 3m. 6s.

Girls' Intermediate Half-Mile—Won by Minnie L. Engelmann, Windsor, Conn., 1m. 53s.

Girls' Senior One-Mile—Won by Muriel Wilson, Darien, Conn., 3m. 27s.

Part of the crowd, at the finish of the races, foolishly moved onto the ice surface, spoiling it for the specialty events.

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Cubs Face Three Games This Week—The Bruin Cubs, whose mad rush has their rivals plainly concerned, face further opportunity this week to climb nearer a playoff berth. The Cubs have three games ahead with their foremost rivals, the Providence and Springfield clubs. The Cubs and Providence will play on Wednesday at Providence. Cubs play at Springfield on Friday and Providence at the Boston Garden on Saturday. A clean sweep of the three games would put the Cubs within easy reaching distance of a playoff berth.

Changes in the Cubs since the first quarter of the season which have sent Ray Getliefe, Flash Hollett, Alec Motter, Jerry Shannon and Eddie Finnigan to the junior Bruins have made the team, according to its play of the last week, one of the best looking young Bruins teams ever to take the ice. The entire first line is considered fine major league timber. Hollett is playing brilliant hockey on defense and Alec Motter shows every game that it will be only a question of time before he is back up with the Bruins.

Cubs have 20 games to play and will need to play super hockey if they are to pull out a playoff berth, but their record of 19 goals in three games last week, and their successful efforts in defeating Philadelphia for the first time the Ramblers have lost a game on home ice this season, show the power of the club and the possibilities of its putting on a second-half drive which will pull it into second or third place, for one of the most sensational finishes in hockey history.

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Here and There—The Boston University hockey team resumes competition tomorrow, following a two-week layoff due to mid-year exams when it plays University of New Hampshire in the Boston Arena. . . . The Boston Cubs defeated the Philadelphia Ramblers in the Boston Garden last night, 2 to 1, before a crowd of 6500. . . . This marks the Cubbies' second victory over the Canadian-American League leaders in five days. . . . The Boston Olympics downed the Berlin K. C. in the Boston Garden tripleheader feature yesterday afternoon, 18 to 1, with Amesbury upsetting University City Club, 3 to 1, and Framingham beating Concord, 2 to 0, in N. E. A. A. U. Senior League games. . . . Sandor Glancz, the Hungarian table tennis star, yesterday defeated Malcolm Hill, local lawn tennis player, who is ranked No. 1 among the table tennis enthusiasts in this section, by scores of 21—14, 21—13. . . . Glancz teamed with Jane Stahl of Provincetown to defeat Jack Hartigan and Ruth Aarons, 21—18, 16—21, 23—20. . . . Donald and Philip Richardson of the Badminton and Tennis Club of Boston won the annual Tedesco Country Club men's doubles badminton tournament yesterday by defeating Stanley Houghton and C. Raynor Hutchinson, 15—10, 15—12.

Strachan Successful In Squash Defense

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 27 (AP)—Donald Strachan successfully defended his Atlantic coast squash racquets championship at Haddon Hall yesterday by defeating Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, 15—5, 15—9, 15—14. It was the fourth time that the United States champion, also from Philadelphia, has taken the title.

Earlier in the day Strachan entered the final round with a straight game conquest of Germaine Glidden, Harvard, 18—15, 15—8, 18—16. Sullivan defeated Cyrus Polley, Buffalo star, in four games for the right to meet Strachan.

Strachan played much as he did last year when he also defeated Sullivan in the final round. When he needed a point he was always able to answer Sullivan's best efforts with a finely drawn corner shot.

He ran out the first game at 15—5 and continued in the second to take it in much the same manner 15—9. Sullivan made many brilliant saves often being forced to play the ball off the back wall, and then make a difficult retrieve of a low corner shot.

With a two-game lead the champion eased a bit and Sullivan, playing desperately had leads of 10—9 and 13—11. Then Strachan put on pressure, drew up to 13-all and carried the deuce 15—14 for the title.

Guibord No. 1 in N. E. Tennis

Paul Laurence Guibord of Melrose, Mass., Dartmouth tennis and hockey star, heads the New England men's singles tennis ranking list as the result of his 1935 campaign. The women's list is headed by the youthful internationalist, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass. Guibord climbed in the men's singles list from sixth place in the 1934 ranking to the top in 1935. Mrs. Fabyan, on the other hand, has headed the women's list for several years.

Higgins Takes Two Firsts

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Johnny Higgins, Olneyville Boys Club, United States medley and breaststroke champion, won two first places to feature the New England A. A. U. championship meet here Saturday night. After capturing the senior 220-yard freestyle title, Higgins came back to take the 100-yard open breaststroke race in 1m. 06s., setting a new New England record. Barbara Hildreth, Worcester, succeeded Dorothy Poulin, Pittsfield, as senior 100-yard breaststroke champion.

Morenz to Rangers

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Howarth (Howie) Morenz, veteran forward star, last night was traded by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League to the New York Rangers for Right Wing Glenn Brydson. The deal, revealed shortly after the start of the third period of last night's match between the Rangers and Black Hawks, was announced as part of the transaction of Jan. 21, by which the Hawks gave Defenseman Art Coulter to the Rangers for Earl Seibert, defenseman. No cash was involved. Morenz, one of the game's greatest stars, was to leave with the Rangers last night. He started with Les Canadiens of Montreal, with whom he played 10 seasons. He was traded to Chicago before the 1934-35 season. Brydson put in four seasons with the Montreal Maroons and one with the St. Louis Eagles before joining the Rangers.

French-Canadians Win, 6—2

PARIS, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United States Olympic hockey team was defeated by the Paris French-Canadians, 6 to 2, last night in its last pre-Olympic exhibition in France. The Americans showed little improvement over their previous showings here, passing raggedly and relying upon individual feats. They were thoroughly outclassed. The French-Canadians scored two goals in each period while the Americans scored once in the first frame and once in the third. Goalie Tom Moone of the Olympics turned back 37 shots while his teammates fired only 22 at Lascelle. Frank Shaughnessy and John Garrison were the American scorers. Cadorette and Albert Cholette shot two goals apiece for the French team and Jules Cholette and Laframboise one each.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	18	1	8	86	45	37
Springfield	13	3	12	81	67	29
Providence	14	3	12	60	75	31
New Haven	12	3	15	81	97	27
Boston	8	2	18	64	88	18

Results Jan. 25

Providence 2, Philadelphia 0.
New Haven 4, Springfield 2.

Results Jan. 26

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 5, Providence 3.

Miss Dewey's Sno Bird Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 27—Driving a Sno Birds sled, Katharine Dewey won first place yesterday in the Adirondack Bob Sled Club's annual "four-man" race for the Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne Perpetual Challenge Trophy. She had a total time of 4m. 39.3s. for the four heats from the mile mark on the Mount Van Hoevenberg run.

College Boxing Results

Miami 4½, Maryland 3½.
Penn State 6, Western Maryland 2.
West Virginia 4, Pittsburgh 4.

College Polo Results

Army 19, W. P. Officers 8.
Connewood 9, Harvard 8.
Yale 18½, Farmington Valley 11½.

Norway's Speed Skaters Paced By Ballangrud

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 27 (AP)—Norway's speed skaters, paced by the brilliant Ivan Ballangrud, won the European speed skating championships yesterday, outscoring the United States and Japanese Olympic representatives by a wide margin as well as the pick of Europe's bladesmen.

Ballangrud, winning one of yesterday's closing events and placing fourth in another, scored a total of 189,956 points to win the individual title. The leading American skater, Eddie Schroeder of Chicago, had a point score of 193,483 to finish seventh among the competitors. The low score is the best according to the complicated system used.

Schroeder was distanced in both of yesterday's events, the 1500-meter and 5000-meter races, but led the American team in both. Ballangrud won the 1500 in 2m. 19s., while Schroeder was timed in 2m. 22s.

Although the ice was poorer for the 5000 meters, after the sun had disappeared, Max Stiepl of Austria won the race in the fast time of 8m. 20.7s., while Schroeder, placing seventh, had the time of 8m. 37s.

Charles Mathiesen of Norway finished second in the 1500 in 2m. 19.3s; two teammates followed him, Haraldsen placing third in 2m. 19.5s., and Hans Engnestangen fourth in 2m. 20s. Stiepl of Austria broke in at 2m. 21s., before George Krog of Norway, who was timed 2m. 21.2s. Best Japanese performance in this event was by Kin, whose time was 2m. 27.7s.

Behind Stiepl in the 5000 meters came five Norwegian skaters, Edward Wangberg, timed at 8m. 21.8s.; Mathiesen, 8m. 28s.; Ballangrud, 8m. 28.9s.; Michael Staksrud, 8m. 36.4s., and Haraldsen, 8m. 36.5s. The Japanese skaters did not take part in this event and one of the Americans, Allan Potts of Brooklyn, remained on the sidelines.

Cold weather provided firm ice for the events and the first was skated in brilliant sunshine, which faded as the second got under way.

Schroeder's 1500-meter performance gave him eighth place, Leo Freisinger, another Chicagoan, finished tenth in the time of 2m. 22.5s.; Bob Peterson of Milwaukee came in fourteenth at 2m. 24.3s.; Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee was sixteenth in 2m. 26.6s., and Potts seventeenth in 2m. 26.9s.

In the 5000 meters the other Americans were far behind. Lamb took fifteenth place in 8m. 54.5s.; Peterson, seventeenth, in 8m. 58.3s., and Freisinger, nineteenth, in 9m.

Freisinger's point score was second best among the Americans. He had 196,132; Lamb's figure was 197,434, and Peterson's 198,030. As he did not compete in all events, Potts was not included in the final scoring.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	6	7	61	49	32
Chicago	14	3	10	49	42	31
Rangers	11	5	14	53	66	27
Boston	12	3	12	48	42	27

Canadian Division

Montreal	12	4	11	53	55	28
Toronto	12	3	11	75	67	27
Canadiens	8	7	13	51	66	23
Americans	10	3	14	59	62	23

Results Jan. 25

Toronto 6, Detroit 1.
Montreal 4, Canadiens 1.

Results Jan. 26

Boston 2, Americans 1.
Chicago 3, Rangers 1.

New Bus for Cowboy Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 27—A 21-passenger specially built bus was purchased by the athletic department of Oklahoma A. and M. College this week to furnish additional transportation facilities for Cowboy teams to the sites of away-from-home competition. Delivery is expected late in January, in time for use during the remaining winter and spring sports calendar. The department already owns a 21-passenger bus purchased in 1930, which will only be used for short hauls hereafter.

Iselin Takes Bacardi Cup

HAVANA, Jan. 27 (AP)—Adrian Iselin 2d, sailing the Western Long Island Sound Fleet's entry, won the Bacardi Cup series in the international star class winter regatta yesterday, although he finished sixth in the third and final race. Iselin's two victories Saturday gave him a final one-point margin over the Cuban yacht Jupiter, sailed by G. Carricaburo, which won the final exent.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 21, Wesleyan 11.
Minnesota 22, Chicago 10.
Navy 25½, North Carolina 4½.
Pennsylvania 21, Ursinus 11.
Penn State 30, Temple 0.
Syracuse 24, Army 6.
Yale 26½, Tufts 1½.

College Swimming Results

Army 49, Amherst 22.
Colgate 61, Union 10.
Yale 52, Pennsylvania 19.

College Hockey Results

Alumni 4, Yale 3.
Army 4, Middlebury 2.

College Waterpolo Result

Pennsylvania 15, West Side Y 12.

Honolulu Bowlers Enter Tournament

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27 (AP)—The world's most unusual bowling team, composed of an Irishman, a Chinese, a Hawaiian and two Americans, will travel 9000 miles to Indianapolis to participate in the annual American b

Closing Stocks
Page 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Light Rates Inquiry Reports $4,000,000 Overcharges

Boston's News Today:

$6,000,000 Saving Looms for Autoists
City Vote to Probe Local Welfare
Court Gives Green Light to Snow Kit Purchase
Mulloney and Deery Lose Appeal, Get One Year
Near-Zero Cold Snap Predicted for Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Special Recess Commission Investigating Light Rates

Elliott Earle, Utility Rate Engineer — Prof. John J. Murray, Of Boston University, Chairman — Abraham C. Webber, Member, Public Utilities Board

Light Rates:

Special Legislative Commission Files Report

New Englanders who open their light bills on the first of the month and announce to the household a suspicion that they are paying too much for electricity had some measure of official confirmation for their suspicions today. It came from the special commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate rate structures of Massachusetts utilities, and it forthrightly said that consumers are being overcharged no less than $4,000,000 a year.

Cambridge light users, according to the commission, are among those having biggest cause for complaint. Cambridge Electric Light Company—one of the Associated Gas & Electric system, headed by Howard C. Hobson, and serving 33,864 customers—showed a 34 per cent profit on capital contributed by investors in 1934 and 33 per cent in 1933.

In Boston the profit was placed by the commission at slightly more than 8 per cent. This was relatively low when compared with the Huntington Company's 35 per cent, the Worcester Company's 19 per cent, Cape & Vineyard 16, Salem 15 and Malden 16 per cent.

Electricity cost most to produce at Nantucket (.798 cent a kilowatt hour) and least at New Bedford (.0099 cent).

The commission was comprised of Prof. John J. Murray, Boston University; Abraham C. Webber, member of the Public Utilities Commission, and Eliot Earle, public utility rate engineer.

It is expected the commission will urge adoption of a sliding-scale method of sharing profits with consumers, in a full report scheduled for release tomorrow.

Figures for 54 utility profits: Why rates soar: Page 11.

Insurance:

Those Guest Charges Face $6,000,000 Licking

Most thoughts beneath the Golden Dome on Beacon Hill today seemed directed toward saving citizens' money. It not only was $4,000,000 off light bills, but also $6,000,000 off automobile insurance costs.

In buff-walled room 47 the legislative commission on insurance heard how, in 1820, Massachusetts solons, alarmed with capers of young gentlemen with fast trotters, passed a law that if they took anybody riding they would be liable for damage whether negligence could be proved or not. Horses went, but not the law. A month ago the Supreme Court blew dust off the statute, held that it applied to automobiles.

Overnight, guest coverage insurance jumped 200 per cent. When Massachusetts motorists registered their cars this year they paid $6.50 extra for coverage or went without. They paid in a total of nearly $6,000,000 according to Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles, who arranged with firms to refund premiums should this Legislature repeal the old statute.

Today Senator William A. Davenport, Greenfield, presented his version of what a 1936 law should be like. It removes all responsibility from the driver for his guest. If the guest accepts a ride he automatically relinquishes all right to hold the driver or the driver's insurance company for damages whether negligence is proved or not.

Mr. DeCelles favored the Davenport bill as did representatives of the insurance companies and motor truck owners. The latter said they paid out thousands annually to protect guests, even the hop-on-behind variety.

Liberty League:

Richard Ely to Head Branch Office in Boston

Acting swiftly on the crest of interest aroused by Alfred E. Smith's Saturday night speech, the American Liberty League opened branch offices at 49 Federal Street in Boston today. Richard Ely, son of the former Governor, was chosen to head the Massachusetts branch. He announced that funds will be solicited and literature distributed in all parts of the Commonwealth.

Headed by Jouett Shouse and admittedly a propaganda organization, the American Liberty League was said to have raised a campaign fund almost equal to that of Republicans and Democrats. The organization sponsored former Governor Smith's talk, in which he attacked President Roosevelt.

Its coming out in the open in Massachusetts was greeted by a mild jibe from Governor Curley today. When informed that Mr. Ely and Robert Luce, former Republican Congressmen, were to head the league here, the Governor commented: "Do you mean to say they have overlooked Parkman, Herter and other associates of Mr. Ely?"

Welfare:

Investigation of City Department Ordered

The City Council voted unanimously this afternoon to investigate the Boston Welfare Department. Charge was made by Councillor John F. Dowd that insufficient trucks are available to deliver coal to those in need. He asked for and secured passage of an order asking Mayor Mansfield to arrange for emergency coal deliveries.

He also asked for and received an order to request the Mayor to rescind an order denying relief to all under 30 years of age. Councillor Dowd said that unnecessary suffering has been occasioned by this arbitrary rule.

Complaint has long been made that insufficient relief has been granted the bulk of Boston recipients to sustain life. This charge is believed to have loomed large in the Council's decision to investigate conduct of the work.

Snow Kit:

Court Finds Purchase By Boston May Proceed

Mayor Mansfield received court permission to proceed with purchase of the $675,000 worth of snow removal equipment today. Superior Judge Alonzo R. Weed held that nothing had been introduced by the suing taxpayers to indicate that either the Mayor or City Purchasing Agent A. Frank Doherty, had acted arbitrarily or other than in exercise of reasonable judgment in buying the equipment.

The suit had been brought by the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League in purported effort to force the Mayor to take the lowest bids.

The court held that no law requires acceptance of lowest bid, and that no contention had been made that there was bad faith.

Replying to the plea that some 52 White trucks ordered did not conform to specifications, the court said there was nothing to show that the manufacturers do not propose to comply with the specifications.

Some of the equipment, notably 10 snow loaders, has already arrived in Boston and the remainder is expected within 30 days.

Curley:

Lauds Work of Mussolini

Boston, chief city of the Pilgrims, has 250,000 Italians. They are colorful, earnest, excitable, industrious, cleanly, likable and love the land of their nativity. What is more important to politicians, they vote as one.

Into Boston's historic Faneuil Hall last night some 1200 Italian-Americans packed themselves and nearly lifted the ceiling from the celebrated cradle of American liberty by cheering for James Michael Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth. Reason: He extolled Mussolini.

As cheers of the throng mounted, the Governor increased his spoken praise of the Italian leader. "Destroy Mussolini and what happens?" challenged the Governor. . . . This much is certain, that the force and character of Mussolini have preserved peace for 10 years. . . . How easily we forget the days of 1920 when the wave of Bolshevism and Communism swept over Russia and the world, when this man stood out alone with his black shirts and stopped the mad rush. . . . As a protector of the people of the world from Communism, Mussolini was without peer."

Historans have noted that Il Duce, Herr Hitler and others have used the threat of Communism, even though not particularly rampant in their own countries, as a red herring to draw across the path of even more regimented Fascism.

The meeting was held purportedly in the interest of American neutrality.

Mulloney:

He and Deery Each Sentenced to Year and Day

Daniel C. Mulloney and John A. Deery, presidents respectively of the closed Federal National and the Salem Trust companies, were sentenced today to a year and a day in the Plymouth House of Correction by Judge James M. Morton in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

They were found guilty by Judge Morton when he was a judge in the Federal District Court of misapplication of $131,000. Judge Morton is now on the Federal Court of Appeals bench and in that position he upheld the District Court's decision.

Unemployment:

State Commission Meets

The rule requiring 90 per cent of those receiving WPA work to have been on some sort of relief before Nov. 1, 1935, was attacked today at the first meeting of the State Unemployment Commission and Governor Curley declared that Washington has given serious consideration to his proposal to reduce the percentage to 75.

Mayor Frederick MacDonald of Watertown termed the ruling "a punitive measure against those who have made a hard struggle to keep off relief rolls."

Governor Curley stated that he had been hesitant to call the present conference, which is designed to get more men into private industry because he felt that employers with no vacancies would be unable to absorb workers. In the interim, the Governor said he had expected a statement from Washington which would "give business men encouragement of a solid character."

The statement has not come but the Governor is still hopeful.

Declaring that government emergency measures were intended to prevent starvation and not to pass a test of constitutionality, the Governor declared that at the moment nothing would give businessmen more encouragement than an announcement that some emergency measures were ended and that the budget would be balanced.

If, as the Governor hinted would be the case, such a statement is made, he proposes a mass meeting of Massachusetts business men in the Boston Garden to stand behind the President's plan for recovery. But the encouragement itself must come from federal headquarters, he added.

Come On In:

Community Fund Drive On

As 12,000 solicitors went out of Community Federation headquarters this morning to coax $3,750,000 from Boston's collective pocket book, wires were coming in from such noted persons as Gerard M. Swope, chairman of the Mobilization for Human Needs; Eddie Cantor, comedian; Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan company bankers, and Bruce Barton, newspaper columist.

Mr. Cantor wired that "only pressure of several legal matters do not permit me to come to Boston as I had planned," and he concludes: "Best wishes for a huge success."

Details of the campaign to have every Bostonian wearing a feather in his cap: Page 10.

North Station:

Waltzing to the 5:14 the Thing

So far as commuters who tripped through North Station this afternoon were concerned it was no secret that a band was playing. It was a matter of blatant fact.

The middle valves went down and the music came out to bounce on the high roof, echo across the indoor canyons and follow the wheels which also were going 'round and around. (Please excuse.)

A neatly lettered sign beneath a new bandstand (erected by the Boston & Maine) explained that the music was by courtesy of the WPA. A band will play there every afternoon during the commuter's rush hour, it was explained.

It is presumed that a few allegro bars from "Tiger Rag" will inspire more fleet footwork on the part of those who must make the 5:14.

But how will South Station view this "added attraction" of her sister station?

State Senator Demands End Of Racing Act

Melrose Man Seeks Action Before Receipts Become State Budget Fixture

Leads Repeal Fight

Other Legislators Join in Move for Drive to Wipe Out This Source of Revenue

Immediate repeal of legalized betting on horse and dog racing before the state becomes too dependent on gambling as a source of revenue was demanded today by Senator Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose.

Expressing fear that if racing revenue, which totalled $1,614,985 in 1935, becomes a fixed feature of the state budget, the very forces which now oppose legalized gambling on moral grounds will fight its repeal for the sake of the budget, the Senator pledged himself to a determined repeal campaign. His statement came as a result of Governor Curley's budget recommendation of a greater state share of dog racing receipts.

Coupled with Senator Goodwin's declaration came the revelation that dog racing interests actually played a part in collecting the necessary 20,000 signatures on the initiative petition to repeal horse and dog racing, now before the legislature.

This petition must be acted upon during the present session. If the legislators fail to approve the petition, 5000 additional signatures will place the question on the 1936 state election ballots.

Situation Explained

Explanation of this paradoxical stand by the dog racers came from a Senator representing a district where dog racing is now conducted who asserted that the dog racing interests supported the horse and dog racing petition to protect their business from a petition aimed at repeal of dog racing alone.

The politics behind the move is simple. When the voters approved of horse and dog racing on the 1934 ballot, the presence of the horse racing question on the ballot alongside that on dog racing pulled the latter through. Few persons will argue that point. Now those who have reaped a plentiful harvest through dog racing figure horse racing may again aid dog racing.

But Senator Goodwin will lead a fight for the repeal of both horse and dog racing.

"Horse and dog racing should not be granted the dignity of recognition as an important source of revenue. Despite the State's need for additional revenue, I hope to see legalized gambling outlawed in this State," Senator Goodwin added.

May Block Repeal

Yet the Melrose legislator feels the Legislature itself will not repeal the law. He figures the revenue it produces may block repeal efforts. In addition, he recognizes the strength of the horse and dog racing interests in regard to racing legislation. This strength was shown during the repeal fight in the 1935 session.

Senator Goodwin contended the issue is up to the voters. They must decide the desirability of legalized gambling in this State, he said. They must decide whether its revenue outweighs the losses to legitimate business and the effect on public morals.

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline is also aware that state dependence on dog and horse racing revenue may build up a tremendous barrier in the path of repeal. He agrees that immediate repeal is the only solution of this problem.

Agrees With Goodwin

Senator John F. Donovan, Chelsea Democrat, while in favor of a greater state share of betting receipts on the grounds that dog racing, particularly, is making the operators rich at the expense of the public agrees with Senator Goodwin and Representative Bowker that it is unwise to allow the State to count too heavily upon betting revenue.

Numerous other legislators seem of the same general opinion. Whether this opinion will result in a general drive to wipe out this source of revenue is problematical, most of them say. Several are ready to back the initiative petition for repeal.

At the same time, the legislators are facing a powerful drive for a broadening of the gambling revenue structure, in the form of a state lottery.

Lottery Bills Filed

Defeated last year, when Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church and other religious leaders delivered smashing attacks against state lotteries, Representative Raymond F. O'Connell of Springfield and others have filed lottery bills. Although most observers believe the lottery will be defeated, they still remember the Legislature was on this way to approve lotteries when the Cardinal delivered his attack, which caused an overnight change of sentiment.

The Curley budget, the largest in history, also might force some legislators to forget warnings in an effort to meet the $69,000,000 budget recommended for regular expenditures. Back of the lottery movement is a group organized to promote the proposal on the basis of potential revenue. This group is prepared to flood the legislature with pro-lottery arguments.

Labor Official Seeks Probe of Textile Crisis

Riviere Says Activity of 'Industrial Agencies' Is Alarming

Information Sought

Declares Future of Mills of N. E. Is Threatened by Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27—Claiming that the activities of so-called industrial agencies, who are interesting themselves in textile plants in New England, are becoming so alarming as to threaten the district's industrial future, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, has instructed all organizers in the district to immediately provide him with information to place before the United States Department of Labor and the labor departments of each state for investigation.

"This industrial agency movement is no big dream on the part of the United Textile Workers, as many of the manufacturers would lead you to believe," Mr. Riviere said. "It is the worst thing that has confronted the industry here in years."

Mr. Riviere said that the strike of 1000 employees of the Paul Whitin Company at Northbridge, Mass., and the disorder incidental thereto, was due almost entirely to the activities of these "outsiders" who receive large fees for their services.

Don't Want Agencies

"The people," asserted Mr. Riviere, "don't want these agencies. They feel that the managements of their plants are capable of handling their industrial problems without the aid of those who claim to be experts in plant organization, salesmanship and in settling labor problems.

"The union workers have no objection to having mill managements fortify themselves with legal talent of high standing in the industrial communities because in most cases these lawyers have protected the interests of all concerned. These lawyers live in the community and although they may not be mill men they are familiar with the problems of the management and the problems of the workers," Mr. Riviere said.

The publishing of company statements under the name of "James Jackson," spokesman for the concern, and unknown to the residents of the town, Mr. Riviere says, not only has caused resentment from those in Northbridge but in other mill centers of the Blackstone Valley. "I fear that serious industrial inconvenience will result to other manufacturers unless these agency members are removed," he said.

Take Full Charge

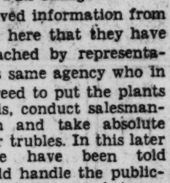
"I have received information from manufacturers here that they have been a approached by representatives from this same agency who in sales talks agreed to put the plants on paying basis, conduct salesmanship campaign and take absolute charge of labor trubles. In this later connection we have been told that they would handle the publicity, direct the conferences between employers and employees and act as a public relations medium to encourage strikers to return to work. We have been further told that for this additional work they were to receive additional fees during the labor disputes.

"Is there any reason to believe that they will bend any effort to settle industrial grievances or to adjust conditions before strikes, if the reports are correct and they receive higher compensation during industrial controversies than without them?"

Mr. Riviere said that in centers where there are no labor disputes or where there are strong unions that the agencies specialize in the forming of so-called "benefit associations" to oppose the union. "They have also boasted of having representatives in the ranks of the union, and we know these statements are true because we have uncovered many and dropped them from our organization. Union presidents have been approached in most cases and have been offered a high as $50 weekly to give union secrets to the agencies."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair, slightly colder, with temperature near zero tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold; fresh to moderate northwest winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Maine: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday, except snow on the east coast tonight.

New Hampshire: Generally fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Vermont: Fair, colder in the south portion tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds diminishing late tonight over the south and central portions and fresh north backing to northwest by tonight over the north portion and fair weather tonight and Tuesday except snow near Eastport tonight.

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	11	Minneapolis	—10	—16
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	—6	—8	New York	20	18
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	28	26
Helena	4	2	Philadelphia	16	16
Jacksonville	50	50	St.Louis	—10	—10
Kansas City	—8	—8	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	62	56	Washington	8	8
Miami	62	62			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 27.
B—Minimum, Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:23 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Tuesday, 1:53 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

Collapse of Curley Projects Marks His Stay on Beacon Hill

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The "on-again-off-again" feature of the Suffolk County Court House episode, on which Governor Curley has issued revised statements after practically every trip to Washington, has numerous counterparts throughout the Curley Beacon Hill regime.

The court house story involves approximately $2,000,000, the Federal Government's share of the project, if it is approved by Washington officials. Governor Curley first announced Washington's share was assured. Mayor Mansfield disputed the statement. Now the Governor has said money will be available, inasmuch as Wisconsin has failed to pass necessary legislation to use its alloted $100,000,000. The man in the street is still wondering.

Relief Program

Of the numerous similar instances since Governor Curley took office, here is the first. Not long after he had lopped off the heads of opposing members of the Boston Finance Commission, the Governor devised a $800,000,000 relief program for Massachusetts, presented it to Washington and came back with the glad tidings that a good portion would be approved. Massachusetts is still looking for the money, having received only meager allotments.

The $100,000,000 project to develop the Merrimac River Valley was the next Curley bubble to burst. Governor Curley, early in his administration, told State House correspondents the stage was set for development of the valley from its source in New Hampshire through Massachusetts. The "bubble" included reforestation, purification of the stream and building of power plants. The Merrimac River, however, is still the same old stream.

"Work and Wages" Plan

Coupled with the Governor's defeat on these measures is the failure of his "work and wages" program. The Governor has made numerous conflicting statements regarding "work and wages." Just before leaving for Hawaii for a vacation, after eight months in office, he said:

"I have labored long and hard to put over in Massachusetts my program of work and wages. I am glad to say that, as I leave, the program is complete, and will be in full swing next week."

Upon returning from Honolulu, Mr. Curley said:

"I will be obliged to devote my entire time, for the next 30 days and possibly longer, in expediting my program of work and wages."

A Later Interview

The two statements fail to dovetail. Nor does the December interview help to clear away the fog. In that interview, the Governor declared:

"When I came out of my house on Tuesday morning, trere were 52 men waiting in the bitter cold. . . . They were all looking for jobs, willing to take any kind of work that would help to feed themselves and their families. This is not an unusual gathering. It was along the line of what awaits me practically every day when I come out to start my day's work. If it were humanly possible to effect any material benefit for these thousands of unemployed, it would, of course, be a source of gratification. But as a matter of fact the problem is one which is much too large to be accomplished by merely state legislation and state activity."

This statement emanated from the man who earlier said his work and wages program was ready to go ahead under full steam and who had promised to open the floodgates of federal money for Massachusetts.

Federal Relief Funds

State House observers also vaguely remember the Governor announcing he would insist Washington pay 100 per cent of the cost of relief projects. The Federal Government raised its share from 30 to 45 per cent but not to the 100 per cent Governor Curley insisted upon.

These are but a few of the instances where Governor Curley's announcements or plans fell through.

Edgar M. Mills

Spelling in Indian Is Just Too Much For Map Makers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREWER, Maine, Jan. 27—Twenty years' experience in Indian lore means nothing to the United States Geographical Board, especially if it means a change on one of its maps. At least such is the plaintive protest of Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm of this city, long an acknowledged authority on Indian lore.

More than once in her 20 years research work Mrs. Eckstorm has complained to the Government about misspelling of Indian names on maps. In fact, residents of Brewer have come to regard her as official critic of government maps. But the Government does not feel inclined to accept her recommendations.

Nicatowis Misspelled?

Her most recent protest concerned the correct spelling of the name "Nicatowis," which the Government insists on spelling "Nicatous."

"Nicatous is a favorite hunting and fishing ground of many Bangor fishermen," according to Mrs. Eckstorn, "but that is not the correct spelling. It should be Nicatowis, which means in Indian 'little fork,' and refers not to the lake but to the forks in Passadumkeag stream."

Mrs. Eckstorn cleared up some of the mystery surrounding a few of Maine's hard-to-pronounce, seldom-understood names, showing that Indian custom included naming localities for definite reasons.

"Sowadabscook is a corruption of the word 'Sewe-daps-cook,' which means 'slanting-ledge-place,'" she said. "It was a name perfectly descriptive of the place at the time it was given.

Red Paint and Hills

"Mattawamkeag refers to the manner in which the stream enters the river over a gravel bed. Olamon means 'red paint,' and it was there that Indians gathered ocher for coloring purposes. Katahdin means 'his hill.'

"Kenduskeag refers to the 'eel catching place,' as eels were always plentiful at this spot. Passamaquoddy is said to mean several things, but the true meaning refers to the 'getting of many pollock.'

Penobscot was the name given the river probably because of the rocky passage between Bangor and Old Town.

"Moosehead Lake refers to the old Kineo legend. Indians believed that Glushbhbeh killed a big moose and left his body, that Kineo was the body, and so Moosehead Lake.

"Piscataquis means 'the branch.' The island of Old Town was called by Indians Nahlumsungungan, which means 'alewives - catching - place.' This name has been corrupted, and from time to time has been called Arumsunkhungan, Rumfeckhungus, and even worse."

Cheaper to Pay Than Prove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Jan. 27—This town finds itself in the position of buying something it already owns. Nenemeseck Square, a pretty little park in Main Street, legally belongs to the town, according to an opinion recently handed down. But it would cost more than $1000 for the town to take the necessary steps to prove this ownership.

As a result, the annual town meeting next month will vote on the purchase of the square from the Odd Fellows order, present holders, for a sum slightly less than $400. Little opposition is expected to the purchase.

Mass Scale Bets On Races Put To Economic Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27—All pathways of public opinion toward gambling do not lead to the race track. More than 1000 persons flocked to the Municipal Auditorium here yesterday to hear the question discussed by a panel of six speakers. The meeting was one of a winter series of Sunday afternoon programs sponsored by the Springfield Public Forum.

The panel selected by Blake A. Hoover, general secretary of the Springfield Y. M. C. A., was arranged to provide a practical, educational approach to social problems which have arisen since Massachusetts legalized pari-mutuel betting two years ago. Already a horse track and two dog racing plants are encamped at the city's doorway.

Hudson Hastings, professor of industrial economics at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, was chairman. He discussed the economic consequences of gambling on a mass scale and explained the difference between useful speculation and public gambling in stock and commodity exchanges.

Some local examples of the social and economic results of legalized gambling were outlined by E. E. Armstrong, a member of the Springfield Merchants' Association, and Mrs. Lucile Chamberlin, sociologist and general secretary of the Springfield Family Welfare Association. Mr. Armstrong explained the process whereby the largest part of a $2 bet on the pari-mutuel betting machine during an afternoon race program finds its way into the promoter's cash register.

Other speakers were: Dr. Ernest Wiesle, professor of psychology, Springfield College, who discussed the individual and mass psychology involved in gambling; the Rev. Dr. Moses Lovell of Holyoke, who outlined the moral effects of gambling; and Harlan Trott, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, who outlined the scope and trend of legalized gambling.

Boston's Kansas Alumni To Hear Templin Jan. 29

Prof. Olin Templin, for many years dean of the University of Kansas, will address the Greater Boston alumni of the college at a dinner to be held at the University Club next Wednesday evening. His subject will be "Dramatic Kansas."

McKinley H. Warren of Newton is in general charge of arrangements, and Ezra W. Palmer of Brookline will preside. Prof. Edmund P. Learned, of the Harvard Business School, is handling reservations.

18 Strikers Held While Picketing Connecticut Mill

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Eighteen strikers picketing the Lawton Mills, local textile concern, were arrested by state police today on charges of disturbing the peace.

At the same time Leonard S. Chace, general manager and treasurer of the company, said the plant's No. 1 mill had been entered during the night and over 400 looms damaged to an extent estimated at $2000.

State Police Lieut. Ross V. Urquhardt said those arrested had violated a state police order forbidding pickets to boo workers entering or leaving the plants. Those arrested, many of them women, ranged in age from 17 to 68. They were taken to state police headquarters at Danielson for booking.

The strike at the mill, which normally employs 800 hands, began the first of the year when the United Textile Workers' local refused to accept a wage cut. Somewhat less than half the firm's employees agreed to the cut and have been working since the strike began.

Mr. Chace said the damage done the looms during the night would hamper the plant's production and would take about two weeks to repair.

Trucks Reach Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Twenty-five American motor trucks were recently driven here over the nearly finished Pan American highway. The trucks, making the entire trip from their Detroit factory, were consigned to a local sales agency.

What's Going On in Boston

Tonight

Theaters

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. 8.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:45, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story, "Dreamland." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

BOSTON—"The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. Stage: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Fats" Waller and others.

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6, 8:35.

MEMORIAL—"King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN — "Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles, 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy.

TREMONT—William Powell in "The Thin Man." 9:25 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Manhattan Moon," with Ricardo Cortez and Dot Page, 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:25, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Ricardo Cortez, John Eldredge, Kay Linaker and Mary Astor in "Murder of Doctor Harrigan." Fenway: 1:03, 3:41, 6:19, 8:57. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:10, 9:50. Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." Fenway: 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

UNIVERSITY—Edward Arnold in "Crime and Punishment." 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Stars Over Broadway." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

EXETER—"Moonlight on the Prairie," with Dick Foran and Shirley Manners. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise," "Radio Rascals," "Sunday Sports in Mexico," "Nature Speaks," and other shorts.

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT — Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur, 9 a. m.

Other Events

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Cathedral Cities of England," by Philip R. Noble, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

N. E. ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY—Annual meeting, 6 Park Street, 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Illustrated Books" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Third of the Monday evening series given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor, 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by The Southernaires, Clarence M. Jones, accompanist, 8:15.

Other Events

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Ladies' Night of the Shawmut Lodge, A. F. and A. M., 7.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—Current events lecture by Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, M. I. T. School of Architecture, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 7:30.

TAMMANY CLUB OF BOSTON—Reception to Gov. James M. Curley, 101st Armory, East Newton Street, 7:30.

CHARLESTOWN WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"The Supreme Court and Its Members," by Edward W. Raye, City Square Y.M.C.A., City Square, 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE—Forum discussion with six speakers on "Local Problems and Their Solutions," with musical program. South Boston Health Unit, 133 Dorchester Street, 8.

Tomorrow

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Twenty-fifth anniversary of "Truth in Advertising." Talks by George W. Coleman and Henry B. Humphrey, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Is the United States Going Fascist?" by Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

EAST BOSTON POPULAR LECTURE—"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with musical program, Marginal Street Social Center, 10:30 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Illustrated lecture on "Boulder Dam," by R. A. Kirkpatrick, lecturer, Union Pacific Railroad, Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

Community Chest Launches Campaign for $3,750,000; 12,000 Volunteers Enlisted

Boston shifted its Community Chest campaign into gear today and glided smoothly off toward its destination—$3,750,000 away.

Down in the slum areas of Boston, thousands of needy persons heard with rising hope the rumble of coordinated relief machinery swinging into action. To them the success of the campaign meant that they would be cared for another year.

Unless the campaign is fully subscribed, city officials stated, some of Boston's needy will have to go without the barest necessities of life. More than 12,000 solicitors, unpaid volunteers, today started to comb Boston's homes and businesses to make this year the first that Boston has subscribed its full quota of relief funds asked for.

"We Must Not Fail"

"We cannot, we must not fail," said Ripley L. Dana, general manager of the drive, as the wheels of his giant relief machine quickly picked up momentum. "We have the opportunity of offering proof of our love for our neighbors and our fellow citizens now in need. It is a noble effort on the part of the 12,000 solicitors to give their time to this cause. It is for those who are approached for funds to co-operate in this effort."

The campaign will be short, ending Feb. 10. A brief campaign, it was felt, will obtain greater support than a long-drawn-out affair.

Cuts Collecting Costs

Community chest drives are not new to Boston. But a permanent, all-year-round organization, coordinating the collecting activities of 101 charitable and relief agencies, is new to Boston this year. Something like it was urged upon the city nearly a half century ago. But it received about as much consideration as the horseless carriage at that time. Now it is accepted as a method of economy in relief that is sweeping the United States. It is said to cut collecting costs of relief by 10 to 15 per cent.

Previously, these campaign drives were called emergency solicitations. Now they have become established as a component part of Boston activities.

City Workers Aid

Employees of various business houses have already launched drives of their own to raise funds for the chest. The police, firemen, and city hall workers have voted certain percentages of their salaries to be taken out as contributions.

In answer to widespread appeals made from the pulpits yesterday, church groups have been organized as collecting agencies. Most of the groups have already exceeded their pledges of last year, it is reported.

Last-Minute Appeal

In a last-minute appeal to those who can spare the funds, Mr. Ripley today said:

"The goal of $3,750,000 is admittedly less than the important needs of the agencies. It is set at a figure that is reasonably attainable, yet larger than the amount raised last year. It is a minimum goal which must be oversubscribed to meet urgent needs. This means that it will be necessary to secure substantial increases from present subscribers and new subscriptions totaling over $400,000. Although there has been much generous giving in the past, the average per capita subscription has been lower than in many other cities.

"A subscription to the Community Fund is not merely a gift to a worthy cause, it is your part in financing 100 agencies carrying on a program of community service for 12 months in the year. Budget your subscription in quarterly or monthly payments.

"This year when the volunteer solicitor—who is giving his time as well as his money—calls, increase your pledge!"

The Mother Church Unemployment Relief Fund and the Community Federation of Boston Fund

THE Christian Science Board of Directors is co-operating with the Committee in charge of the "Community Federation of Boston" campaign of 1936. Pursuant to this co-operative plan, the employees of The Mother Church, The Christian Science Publishing Society, our various trusteeships, and others who wish to do so, are contributing to an unemployment relief fund to be disbursed in Boston proper by a special Relief Committee appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors. There is need of this form of relief.

Christian Scientists, including those of our local congregation who desire to contribute to our own fund for unemployment relief, are welcome to do so, and may send remittances directly to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Edward L. Ripley, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Contributions to this special fund will be used for unemployment relief only.

In furtherance of the desire indicated in this notice, to share in meeting the need, the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will co-operate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in administering relief.

With regard to the Campaign of the Community Federation of Boston, The Christian Science Board of Directors is glad to publish the following announcement at the request of that Federation:

101 Social and Charitable Agencies Serving Greater Boston Hold Annual Campaign for Funds

"Between Jan. 27 and Feb. 10 one hundred and one social and welfare agencies, serving Greater Boston, will participate in '1936 Community Fund Campaign' to raise $3,750,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1936.

"These agencies which include 16 neighborhood houses, 26 organizations having primarily to do with the protection and guidance of youth, and 22 units which aid and improve the situation of the needy and distressed, are members of a charitable corporation, 'Community Federation of Boston,' of which Charles Francis Adams is president.

"The agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: the character of their service is expressed in the Campaign's slogan —'Be a Good Neighbor.' The continued maintenance of the agencies is a matter of concern to the entire community of Greater Boston, a population of nearly 2,000,000 persons.

"Those who wish to contribute to the 101 social and charitable agencies, or any of them, participating in the Campaign may do so by sending their contributions to 'Community Federation of Boston,' either at its office at 70 Federal Street, Boston—Tel. Hubbard 8600—or at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the First National Bank of Boston at 238 Huntington Avenue, Boston."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Boston to Chicago Direct Air Service To Begin on May 1

When an established company is threatened by a new, formidable and well-financed rival, it quickly moves to put itself in a better spot for the coming battle. Thus today aviation circles learned of the new plans of American Airlines to make Boston as well served as any on its transcontinental array and offer a comparable service to the recently established Marine Airlines.

Beginning about June 1, American Airlines announced the establishment of an overland amphibion service between Boston and New York on a 75-minute schedule with stewardess service. Ships to be flown on the route will be the new Sikorsky amphibion capable of a speed of 190 miles an hour and of carrying 15 passengers, mail and express.

Announcement that local women would be considered as stewardesses on the Boston-New York service brought several telephone calls from applicants, John Wheelock, district manager of the airline, said.

Direct service to Chicago from Boston will be inaugurated on May 1, employing high-speed Douglas planes such as are used by transcontinental airlines out of New York. This service will place a traveler from East Boston airport down at Chicago's municipal airport in five and three-quarters hours. The same luxuries and service of transcontinental airways will be offered on the Boston-Chicago line.

Earlier than the new Sikorsky service will be a doubling of the present service from Boston to Cleveland on Feb. 1, employing the new high-speed Stinson trimotored planes. The two services will depart at 9:10 a. m. and 3:20 p. m.

Ouster of Mayor Of Taunton Sought

For the second time in the course of a year, citizens of a Massachusetts municipality are trying to oust their mayor for an alleged violation of the Corrupt Practices Act in not filing his campaign expenditures.

In March, 1935, on a petition by Quincy citizens, former Mayor Charles A. Ross of that city was put out of office for having spent $1800 in excess of the permitted $1360 and for having filed false campaign expenditures.

Today, eight citizens of Taunton climaxed their attempts to get at the amount spent by Mayor Arthur E. Poole when they asked permission in Suffolk Superior Court to file an election petition to oust the Mayor. Declared the erstwhile petitioners:

"There is reasonable cause to believe that a corrupt practice has been committed either by Mayor Poole or by persons on his behalf."

A hearing on the request will be heard tomorrow at two p. m., and if a decision is found in favor of the eight citizens, there will be a subsequent hearing on the petition itself before three judges of the Suffolk Superior Court as there was in Mayor Ross' case.

Commission Studies Boston Gas Rates

Tossing aside all other work, the members of the State Public Utilities Commission are now concentrating on the Boston Consolidated Gas Company rates case, aiming to reach a decision before the Feb. 1 deadline.

The rate increases asked by the company several months ago, affecting mostly small consumers, will go into effect automatically Feb. 1 unless the commission delivers an order forcing the company to continue its present rate, lower it as the City of Boston demands, or raise it.

During the several months in which hearings were held, or delays granted to various parties, letters have poured into the commission's office, protesting against the proposed increase.

Quotes From Congress

Supreme Court vs. Congress—Reciprocity Agreement—President and the Spoils System —Appointments

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) Kentucky:

It may be that the Supreme Court has not trespassed upon the powers of Congress; but, looking at the situation without passion or prejudice, it appears to my mind that the Supreme Court has a tendency to trespass upon the powers of the Congress; and if that is true, and the Congress should supinely allow such trespass, it would be failing in its duty to the republic.

Rep. L. T. Marshall (R), Ohio:

When this Congress gave authority to the other branch of the government to enter into these reciprocity agreements, we simply surrendered all of our authority in regard to the regulation and the writing of the tariffs of this country; in other words, we lodged this authority in the inherent enemies of the protective system.

Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) New York:

All these reciprocal-trade agreements do is to cause more unemployment in our own country, unemployment not only on the farms but in industry, and the unconditional most-favored-nation clause brings American labor at $3 a day into direct competition with Japanese labor paid 20 cents a day and European labor at $3 a week.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), Massachusetts:

I am glad that the President of the United States compared himself to Andrew Jackson. If I read history correctly, Andrew Jackson originated the spoils system, and the New Deal is trying to perpetuate it; so I think the comparison was mighty well made. I do not know where the President could have brought in a better illustration than to compare himself with Andrew Jackson, in view of the spoils system under which he is operating.

Representative John J. Cochran (D), Missouri:

I know what I am talking about when I say at least 50 per cent of the appointments have gone to Republicans, if not more than 50 per cent. I speak of the emergency agencies.

Rep. Richard M. Duncan (D) Missouri:

We are often told by the more ardent advocates of this plan (Townsend) that unless we support it in Congress they will find those who will. No doubt there will be some who will be willing to do so, for the temporary success they may enjoy, but it will be short lived. It would be better to be defeated in the defense of our country's welfare than to win temporary success at the cost of that country's downfall.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), Massachusetts: and

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), Virginia:

Mr. Treadway: May I inquire whether any effort has ever been made in connection with the House restaurant to lessen the noise of rattling dishes, floor noises, and so forth? It is perfectly terrible at noon to go down into that room with the idea of getting a meal there in view of the hubbub and noise which exists.

Mr. Woodrum: I think the gentleman has raised a very interesting question that should undoubtedly be disposed of by the Congress. I am afraid, however, it might be one of those that might be attacked on the ground of constitutionality. If the members make too much fuss when they eat their soup—

Mr. Treadway: It is not that kind of a noise. (Laughter).

Indicted in Murder

FRESNO, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—Legal machinery went into high gear yesterday to speed Elton M. Stone, former convict, toward the gallows for the killing of 14-year-old Mary Louise Stammer. Less than 36 hours after Stone's arrest and alleged confession, the county grand jury indicted him on a murder charge. District Attorney Dan F. Conway indicated Stone would be brought here Monday from Folsom prison where he was taken to forestall possible mob action.

Wool Men Assail Park Expansion In Grazing Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Indiscriminate formation of national parks that would unnecessarily restrict grazing privileges of stockmen was opposed in the forty-second annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers' Association here. The convention declared that the present broad policy of the United States Forest Service allowed liberal use of the reserves for recreational purposes without additional parks. The association took this stand when reports were received of a movement initiated in some sections for widespread extension of national park areas.

The association opposed the negotiation by the Government of any reciprocity agreements that would permit the importation of wool and livestock at lower tariffs than now effective, and favored the maintenance of the present tariff.

Fred A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, Calif., declared the recent Canadian trade agreement was unfair to American agriculture. He asserted that a protective tariff produces millions in revenue for the government, but processing taxes simply increase cost of government.

Increasing taxes on industry have made industry a tax collector, as these taxes must be passed on to consumers with the result that retail prices advance and consumption decreases, Col. E. N. Wentworth of Armour & Co. of Chicago, told the convention.

The packers have introduced labor-saving devices since 1913, so the cost of labor is no greater now for the poundage sold; but they cannot overcome mounting taxes and soaring transportation cost, and can do no otherwise than pass them on to consumers, he said.

Tom Drumheller of Walla Walla, president of the association for 22 years, was re-elected. V. O. McWhorter, vice-president, and J. F. Sears, secretary, both of Yakima, were also re-elected.

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358 Dinners Away From Home in 1935 Cited by Bridges to Show His Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27—Just what the job of being a governor really means was put into a few startling words in a recent speech here by New Hampshire's chief executive, H. Styles Bridges.

The Governor had discussed for his audience the tremendous problem with which he is faced in reaching a decision as to whether or not he should call a special session of the Legislature to deal with increasing relief costs.

After hesitating a moment, as if to let what he had said sink in, he told his listeners he had other, personal problems.

"I don't know," he said, "that any of you realize what it is to be a governor. I think I had dinner in my own house exactly seven times during 1935."

Commission Hunts Eggs of Halibut Off North Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The International Halibut Commission's vessel Eagle has sailed for the North Pacific to dredge for halibut eggs off the coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands and thus determine the condition of the northern Canadian halibut fisheries.

John P. Babcock, chairman of the commission, and outstanding authority on halibut and salmon, explains that by counting the eggs discovered with deep sea dredging operations the commission should be able to form a good working idea of the amount of halibut available in the north Pacific during the next fishing season.

When the commission first dredged for halibut eggs off the Queen Charlottes no eggs were discovered. Last year they were found in considerable quantity. This is taken as an indication that the restrictive measures adopted during the last two or three years have resulted in conservation of the fisheries, and that continuance of regulation will gradually build up the industry to its former importance.

Toronto Gallery Has Peel Canvas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A second version of Paul Peel's famous canvas "After the Bath" was discovered in Paris last summer, having been held privately in France for the past 45 years, and is now hanging in the Mellors Fine Art Galleries here.

Paul Peel, born in London, Ont., in 1859, was awarded the gold medal of the Paris Salon for the first canvas, executed in 1890, and immediately became prominent as a painter. The first canvas was bought by the Hungarian Government shortly after it won the award, and years later reached Canada through Henry Pocock. It is now in the possession of R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa.

Another painting by Paul Peel, "Return of the Harvesters" hangs in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, and is valued at $25,000.

The canvas at the Mellors Gallery is 34 inches high and 24 inches wide and is hence a slightly smaller edition of the original painting, said Mr. Mellors.

Atlantic Crossed in 22 Days

The Savannah, one of the world's first ocean liners, crossed the Atlantic in 22 days, sailing from Savannah, Ga.

What's Going On in the Arts

Mischa Elman

FOR what promises to be his only recital in Boston this season, Mischa Elman, violinist, chose a program devoted entirely to concerti, and by way of novelty, the accompaniments were most ably accomplished by a group of 50 members from the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Arthur Fiedler. The program opened with a spirited performance of the Overture to the "Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart, and proceeded to that composer's Concerto in A major, No. 5, the Beethoven Concerto in D major, Op. 61 and the Tchaikovsky Concerto in D major, Op. 35.

There was a time when such a program as the foregoing would not have daunted the concert enthusiast, but in these days of one or two serious pieces and a group or so of musical patisserie, three concerti in a row seem formidable fare. Although the program was too long, the interest of the listener was sustained by the unusual opportunity offered for the study of three distinct schools of composition in close juxtaposition to each other. Although the orchestra, of exactly the proper number of players to best serve the purpose, did an excellent bit of accompanying in the Mozart work, Mr. Elman seemed not entirely in the vein, although the final movement, Tempo di minuetto, went very well indeed and deserved the applause which followed. In the Beethoven, however, Mr. Elman appeared more at ease, interpretatively speaking, and gave such a masterful reading that one felt inclined to overlook the few technical slips during the performance. The orchestra also came in for its share of applause.

With the Tchaikovsky, however, Mr. Elman really reached his stride and a performance both warm and brilliant resulted, with the orchestra giving excellent support. When one considers that probably rehearsals were extremely meager, since these symphony men are very busy people, it was amazing that the performance was so buoyant. Mr. Elman was quick to share the applause with orchestra and conductor at the close of an interesting experiment in program building, and the audience of good size gave every indication of keen enjoyment throughout the afternoon.

Eleanor Spencer

SATURDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall, Eleanor Spencer, pianist, played the following program: Schumann, Phantasia in C major, Op. 17; Ravel, Ondine and Jeux d'eau; Debussy, Danseuses de Delphes, La fille aux cheveux de lin, L'isle joyeuse, Soirée dans Grenade and Feux d'artifice; Chopin, Sonata in B minor, Op. 58.

With the opening measures of the Phantasia, Miss Spencer proclaimed an authoritative tone. It was unfortunate, for her subsequent performance, that his work demands qualities other than those of strength and dexterity. The poetical content of the third movement, "Langsam getragen," eluded Miss Spencer, and while she played brilliantly, the interpretation did not satisfy.

These unyielding qualities Miss Spencer also carried over into the Chopin Sonata. Power and a certain sonority were evident here, but nuance, which is the fundamental upon which Chopin bases his compositions, was absent. The pianist's technical proficiency, however, enabled her to impart sparkle to the pair of Ravel numbers and to the Feux d'artifice of Debussy even though the subtleties were overlooked. In L'isle joyeux and La fille aux cheveux de lin, Miss Spencer's imagination played her false, with a resultant pedestrian performance. From her work upon this occasion one may only conclude that until she is able to summon warmth of tone and sensitiveness to nuance and the underlying qualities in the music she essays, her recitals must continue to be merely the revelation of prodigious technical ability.

G. M. S.

British Legion Unites Efforts to Aid Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To co-ordinate and speed up efforts being made by branches of the British Legion of Ex-Service Men to aid jobless, a national committee has now been set up at the Legion headquarters.

In the past the efforts of branches have been individual. The national committee will watch over all jobless aid schemes, and central committees are to be arranged in big industrial areas, such as Lancashire and Northumberland, where there are an unwieldy number of branches. These central committees will supervise the allocation and distribution of clothing and necessities to families in distress.

London's Savage Club Bids Adieu to Adelphi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — One hundred "Savages," members of London's famous literary club, met recently for the last annual dinner at their old home on Adelphi Terrace.

In view of the demolition of the terrace in a rebuilding scheme, the Savage Club is to leave the building which has been associated with so many famous literary personalities to take up its abode in No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, London.

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Safety Crusaders: speakers..	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Flash Gordon" sketch.....	"Hits and Encores": popular
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent.....	variety program.....	Onslow's Baseball School.....	recordings interspersed with
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs.	Tom Mix sketch.....	Jack Armstrong, drama.....	news of merchandise and
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.....	James Wilkinson, baritone.....	"Dick Tracy" sketch.....	special sale events.....
6:00	News; Supper Show; songs..	The Evening Tattler.....	Yankee News Service.....	Buck Rogers in 25th Century..
6:15	"Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle"...	News; Community Federation..	Music by Rakov: Earl Law-	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim..
6:30	News; songs; sports.....	Music; John B. Kennedy.....	rence; Florence Case.....	Sport report; Vanished Voice,
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	"Three Scamps": vocal trio...	Radio Rendezvous: interview...	dramatic sketch.....
7:00	Studio speaker.....	"Amos 'n' Andy" sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge," drama....	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories".....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.....	Ted Husing; Charioteers.....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch...	After Dinner Revue.....	"Singin' Sam," baritone.....	Radio and School Institute....
7:45	Lois Ravel; orchestra.....	Musical Moments; rec.....	Boake Carter, commentator...	Hod Williams's Orchestra.....
8:00	"Fibber McGee and Molly";	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	Gabriel Heatter, comment....
8:15	comedy; orchestra.....	soloists; orchestra.....	Canadians.....	The Hollisters, sketch.....
8:30	Paris Musicale: Odette	Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed	"Pick and Pat," blackface	Hugo Mariani and His Cosmo-
8:45	Myrtil; soloists; orchestra..	chorus; orchestra.....	sketches; popular orchestra....	politans: soloist.....
9:00	Greater Minstrels; Gus	Gypsies Orchestra; Romany	Radio Theater: starring	Francis J. Cronin, organist....
9:15	Van; soloists; orchestra....	Singers; soloist.....	Lionel Barrymore in	"Horse Sense Philosophy".....
9:30	Network dramatic sketch;	Grace Moore, soprano; concert	"Grumpy"; other players;	Henry King's Orchestra.....
9:45	popular orchestra.....	orchestra.....	concert orchestra.....	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	Address, Bainbridge Colby,	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	Recital by male chorus; vocal	Wayne King and his dance
10:15	at Women's Conference.....	concert orchestra.....	soloist.....	orchestra; soloist.....
10:30	Music in the Russ Morgan	National Forum: talk, Senator	Dramatizations of the news....	Hod Williams's Orchestra.....
10:45	Manner: soloists; orchestra	David I. Walsh, Mass.....	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	"Y. M. C. A. Achievements"....
11:00	Reports; news; musicale.....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.	Yankee News Service.....	Claude Hopkins and his dance
11:15	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet..	Sports review; records.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his dance	Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk	Joe Reichman and his dance	Vincent Lopez and his dance
11:45	orchestra.....	Jubilee Singers.....	orchestra.....	orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

4:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), 8:15 WAAB (WABC-Columbia), 8:30 WEEI (WEAF-National), Funeral services for King George V of England.
9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), United States Marine Band concert.
11:45 W[illegible] (WMCA-Inter-City), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Farm and Home Hour: address, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; reports; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WEEI (WEAF-National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:15 WBZ (WJZ-National), "City Voices": description via mobile unit.
2:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), American School of the Air: "Michelangelo."
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music program: Frank Watson, pianist.
4:00 WAAB (WABC-Columbia), Cleveland Strings: concert orchestra.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Library of Congress Musicale: Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, piano duo.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director.
8:00 WAAB (WOR-Mutual), Gabriel Heatter, news commentator.
8:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenschen's Orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Crime Clues sketch, "Muss Up Their Hair."
8:00 WEEI (WEAF-National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and Jacob Bob.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Lou Holtz, comedy.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF-National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People," sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Detroit hockey game, from Boston Garden, Frank Ryan and Weston Adams, commentators.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF-National), "Jumbo," from the Hippodrome Theater; soloists; sketches; Eddy Duchin and his orch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), NBC Cinema Theater: sketches; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF-National), Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players, from Springfield studios.
10:45 WAAB (WABC-Columbia), "Poet's Gold": readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Program from Palladium, London music hall.

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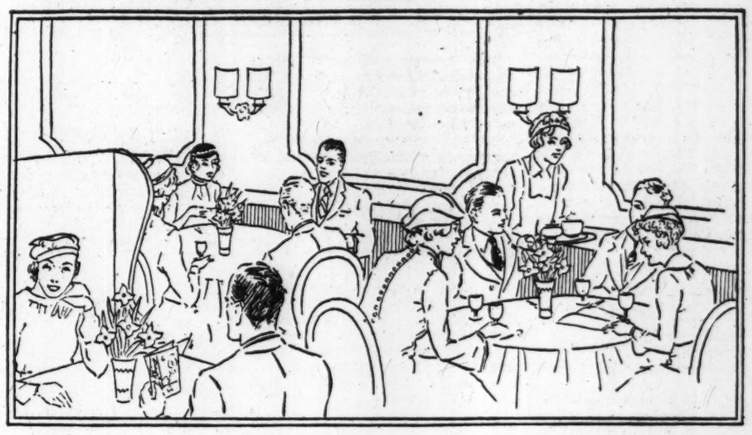
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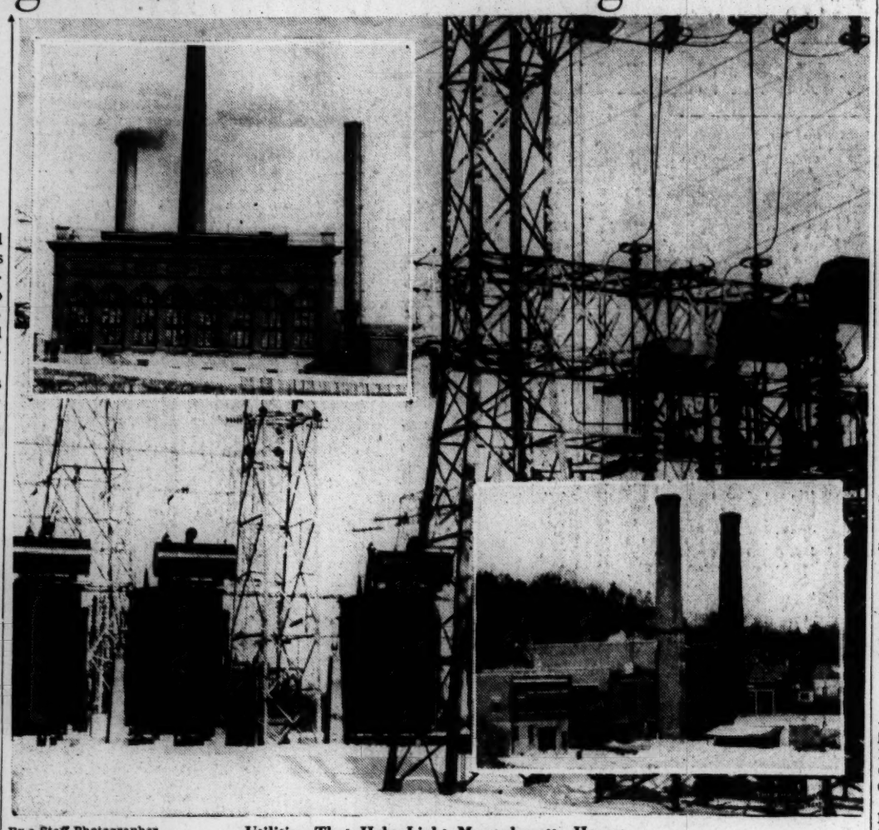
Excessive Light and Power Cost Charges Revived

Report of special legislative commission again brings into foreground the long-continued fight for lower rates from utility companies operating in Massachusetts.



By a Staff Photographer

Utilities That Help Light Massachusetts Homes

The New England Power Company's Great Transmission Unit at Tewksbury, With the Cambridge Electric Plant, an Example of High Rates, in Upper Left Corner, and the Braintree Municipal Light & Power Company, an Example of Low Rates, in the Lower Right Corner

Charges of profiteering hurled against the electric power business today by a special legislative investigating commission, brought into sharp focus an issue that New England utilities allegedly have tried with measurable success to sidestep for years.

This issue of high utility rates has forced itself into the Legislature annually with little response from the legislators. One study after another has brought into public focus certain high-rate structures similar to those produced by the new special commission, most of them claiming a great deal more against the utilities than today's report.

This report not only substantiates the claims that the utility system is in need of readjustment in the interests of the consumer, but also makes a thorough appraisal of the entire Massachusetts utility field. This action promised to deflect the darts of criticism that the commission is partisan and hence not to be taken seriously either by the consumer or the utilities themselves.

Reopens Utility Issue

Thus reinforced, the commission proceeds to reopen the utility issue which one year ago led to the appointment of the special commission under the chairmanship of Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University. Although sweeping in tone, the report does not indict all utility companies of high rates. Some have barely scrambled through the depression with enough money to keep in business. The commission states, however, that high profits are common.

No attempt was made by the investigators to go behind the scenes to smoke out the factors contributing to the "overcharging of Massachusetts consumers" to the tune of $4,000,000 annually. But these factors have been concurrently discussed for public consumption during the last few years by sponsors of municipal ownership, by various other investigating committees of towns, cities and State, by federal agents sent into this district and by a noncommittal Legislature, adept at reporting "no legislation necessary" on utility measures.

The commission's charges of excessive profits are extremely conservative beside those made in many other circles. The Framingham committee investigating utilities recently boldly declared that local consumers were being overcharged $50,000,000 a year. These claims were predicated upon alleged waste, high salaries, expensive lobbying and red tape in utility administration.

Overcapitalization

What are the ramifications of the utility issue that the Murray report has brought again into public focus? First of all, there is the alleged overcapitalization of utilities upon which rates are based by law. Failure of many companies to properly depreciate plant values is said to cost consumers millions of dollars.

Then comes the intricate pyramiding of holding companies, each collecting individual fees for special services to operating companies, which must come from the pockets of consumers. The greatest electric utility profit-maker in Massachusetts, according to the Murray study, was the Cambridge Electric Light Company, serving 33,864 customers. This concern is a unit of the New England Gas and Electric Association, which, in turn, is affiliated with the Associated Gas and Electric System, recognized as the largest public utility holding company system in the United States. It serves some 2300 communities in 26 states, Canada and the Philippines.

Holding Companies

Holding company control of New England electric companies has remained a steaming issue in this section ever since visiting federal power authorities charged these companies with sacrificing public confidence for high rate structures.

Very little satisfaction has been obtained by sponsors of utility regulation through pounding the state legislature wth bill after bill. Some 60 utility measures have flowed annually through the State House like water through a sieve.

The Murray report, showing high electric rates by many companies, throws the low rate scales of the municipal plants of Reading, Braintree and Hudson into bold relief. Likewise, the report revives discussions of possible expansion of the power business through the policy of lowered rates.

The argument for these lowered rates is based on the oft-repeated contention of experts that utilities yield handsome profits beyond a certain volume of sales. That, according to one expert, is because once the distribution system is in place, every kilowatt hour sold to the customer over and above the amount necessary to cover fixed charges of the company costs a utility nothing more than bare operating expenses.

From this the experts draw their conclusion—that those utilities bending every effort to boost consumption through the policy of progressive rate reductions will be the ones to survive the anticipated crisis that, sooner or later, they say, must develop as a result of recurring investigations of rate structures.

These same experts add this pertinent point: "Rate reductions are the stepping stones to a return of public confidence in utilities and hence a return to recovery."

There are many kinds of artists and many types of artistry. The lovely Permanents created at ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON are in themselves works of art. They're a source of pride to us as well as to our discriminating clientele!

You'll look your charming best with a DUART or a ZOTOS Machineless Permanent for they are waves that adapt themselves as easily to your daytime hairdress as to your evening coiffure!

ANDREWS

HAIR STYLISTS

145 Tremont Street, Boston

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Army Air Bombers To 'Defend' Concord

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Drifted snow, a biting wind and near-zero temperatures—ideal conditions for winter maneuvers—greeted an advance detachment of the army air corps today as they prepared for the arrival of 60 bombing and pursuit planes.

The maneuvers, designed to test army air equipment under severe winter conditions, begin next week. The first planes were ordered to be here Thursday.

Fifty men, who will feed and house the air force personnel at the Concord Armory, arrived from Mitchel Field, Long Island, late yesterday.

Sixty bombers and pursuit planes will take off here Feb. 4 for an "attack" on Mitchel Field. Later, they will defend Concord from an "invasion" by Mitchel Field craft.

The army planes will go to Burlington, Vt., at the conclusion of the Concord maneuvers.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Print of Flowers; Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michaelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Modern wood cuts, lithographs and etchings. Japanese pottery and textiles. French drawings. Through Jan. 31. Open weekdays, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—War etchings by Otto Dix. Feb. 4.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England, including leatherwork, wood carving, photography, weaving, water color and oil paintings, ship and airplane models. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dionosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Holman's Print Shop — Autographs with portraits, through January.

Boston City Club—Lithographs by John W. Gregory to Feb. 3.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition by the members. Through January.

Doll & Richards—New England water colors by Brenton H. Dickson. Through Feb. 1. Line drawings by George Demetrios. Through Feb. 2.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Paintings by Russell Cheney and Albert P. Ryder. Through Feb. 7.

Children's Art Center—Persian miniatures. Through Jan. 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls — Camera Portraits by Andre Snow. Through January.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Twentieth Century Club — Paintings by Jacob Titley. Through Jan. 30.

Boston Art Club — Portraits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Jan. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors and etchings by Gordon Grant. Through Jan. 31.

Vose Galleries — Paintings by Walter Koeniger. Figure pictures by American painters.

Copley Society—Camera Portraits by Andre Snow. Through Feb. 7.

Goodman-Walker—Japanese Prints. Through Feb. 14.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Priscilla Ordway. Through January.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Cockatoo Sounds Alarm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The shrill screeching of a cockatoo served to act as fire alarm when a fire broke out at a hotel in Amersham, Bucks, recently. Warned by the bird's cries everyone was able to leave in safety.

Utility Profits in 1934

Profits ranging as high as 34.48 per cent were realized by Massachusetts gas and electric companies during 1934, when other industries were barely keeping out of the "red" column, according to figures released today by Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the special recess commission appointed to study the sliding-scale system of rate making. The figures, released a day in advance of the full report, follow:

Company	Total Profit	Profit Percentage Figured on: (a) Par and Premium Value 1933	(a) 1934	(b) Cost of Property 1933	(b) 1934
*Adams Gas Light Co.	...	13.63	...	10.57	...
Agawam Electric Company	$14,144	14.83	11.24	8.35	6.00
Amesbury Electric Light Co.	36,782	6.31	5.33	5.75	4.86
Attleboro Steam & Elec. Co.	93,126	11.97	10.29	7.06	6.41
*Athol Gas and Electric Co.	78,474	6.27	7.29	5.02	6.14
*Beverly Gas and Elec. Co.	183,279	16.72	15.37	11.35	10.44
*Boston Consolidated Gas Co.	142,661	16.94	16.45	13.17	12.68
Cambridge Electric Light Co.	820,832	33.79	34.48	11.56	11.47
Cape and Vineyard Elec. Co.	220,898	22.39	16.10	7.38	5.98
Central Mass. Electric Co.	106,617	8.45	6.51	6.70	4.22
Charlemont Elec. and Power Co.	105	3.24	2.10	.49	.31
Deerfield River Electric Co.	442	...	.83	...	.88
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston	9,047,071	5.94	5.74	5.67	5.44
Edison El. Ill. of Brockton	628,929	9.01	8.14	9.65	8.31
Elec Light and Power Co. of Abington and Rockland	86,894	8.22	7.64	6.46	5.93
Fall River Elec. Light Co.	1,044,165	14.50	15.74	14.37	15.30
*Fitchburg Gas and Elec. Co	286,635	9.19	9.83	7.70	7.99
Gardner Electric Light Co.	84,899	6.10	6.10	5.58	5.34
Gloucester Electric Co.	157,498	14.88	15.02	8.91	8.64
*Haverhill Electric Co.	439,326	10.24	9.75	8.22	7.80
Huntington Elec. Light Co.	2,153	35.04	29.32	5.14	4.03
*Lawrence Gas and Elec. Co.	565,814	13.13	13.37	8.61	8.72
Leominster Elec. Light Co.	90,010	16.97	20.05	9.67	10.44
Lowell Electric Light Corp.	561,231	11.98	9.21	8.39	6.41
Ludlow Elec. Light Co.	10,276	12.07	9.54	5.87	4.77
*Lynn Gas and Electric Co.	644,036	9.27	9.86	6.23	6.61
Malden Electric Company	904,626	16.40	15.42	11.23	10.45
Manchester Electric Co.	25,219	12.26	12.02	7.61	7.35
Marlboro Electric Co.	84,589	6.04	6.99	4.78	5.44
Middlesex County Elec. Co.	20,248	9.54	7.11	5.77	5.48
*Milford Elec. Lt. & Power Co.	45,381	9.63	7.84	7.10	5.76
*Nantucket Gas and Elec. Co.	34,787	13.13	11.44	9.44	7.85
*New Bedf'd Gas & Edison Lt. Co	896,343	13.47	12.43	6.53	7.00
Northampton Elec Light. Co.	100.099	15.71	19.21	8.67	10.34
Norton Power and Elec. Co.	4,123	3.54	3.61	2.64	2.68
*Northern Berkshire Gas Co.	178,906	7.79	15.99	6.19	12.81
*North Adams Gas Lt. Co	...	16.61	...	14.51	...
Pittsfield Electric Co.	241,075	6.59	7.05	5.23	4.68
Plymouth Electric Light Co.	108,226	13.58	13.51	8.32	8.15
Provincetown P and Lt. Co.	21,637	24.11	15.24	9.21	6.42
Quincy Elec Lt. & Pw. Co.	332,102	21.75	20.92	15.29	14.44
Salem Elec. Lighting Co.	515,409	15.23	14.56	11.67	11.20
Southern Eastern Mass. Power and Electric Co.	72,061	9.52	8.97	7.81	7.17
Southern Berkshire Power & Electric Co.	88,578	9.49	8.85	6.10	5.69
*Spencer Gas Company	27,466	24.21	24.16	19.04	18.23
*Suburban Gas and Elec. Co	213,843	16.61	15.63	10.94	10.22
Union Light and Power Co.	123,000	12.80	12.90	9.58	9.51
United Electric Light Co.	794,905	8.98	9.80	5.37	5.05
*Wachusett Electric Co.	70,242	16.40	13.19	12.17	9.72
*Webster and Southbridge Gas and Electric Co.	174,290	14.20	13.14	8.97	8.16
*Western Massachusetts Gas and Electric Co.	280,459	6.80	7.36	5.87	5.74
Western Hancock Electric Co.	18	...	...	...	.45
Weymouth Lt. & Pow Company	159,400	8.69	10.42	6.91	8.07
Winchendon Lt. and Pow. Co.	10,850	7.38	2.38	5.71	2.39
Worcester Electric Light Co.	814,867	19.82	20.01	7.89	7.76
*Worcester Suburban Elec. Co.	143,406	12.65	11.17	10.76	8.26

*Companies engaged in both gas and electric business. The figures are for the electric end of business.

Snow Train Follows a New Trail; Hinsdale Is Scene of Sports Carnival

Cutting across the usual north-south snow train traffic from east to west, the Winter Sportsman, inaugural snow train of the Boston & Albany Railroad brought 300-odd snow enthusiasts to Hinsdale, Mass., in the Housatonic valley in western Massachusetts. Despite the fact that other New England railroads had drawn their quotas of snow sportsters from cities and towns served by this road, officials considered their first train a success.

Most of the snow trainers wended their way to the Hinsdale Golf Club, within walking distance of the station, and scattered along its slopes. Though there are no down-mountain trails for the expert skier in this vicinity of Hinsdale, nevertheless the golf club slopes offered everything from a ski jump and steep pitches for the more expert to gentle slopes for tobogganists and moderate skiers.

Hinsdale, which has about 1200 inhabitants, spread itself hospitably. Some of the townspeople opened their houses and served cakes and hot beverages to the sportsters and the golf club opened its small clubhouse and sold "weenies" and hot beverages on the skiing course itself. Other townspeople with their cars volunteered as chauffeurs between the skiing grounds and the parked train.

The train left Boston at 8:30 a. m., arriving in Hinsdale at 12:15 p. m., and departed at 5:15 p. m., allowing plenty of time for sports. The return trip was delayed about 35 minutes in Springfield by a derailed locomotive and arrivals at Worcester, Framingham and suburban stations were delayed correspondingly.

The Boston & Albany has tentatively arranged a snow party on the following Sunday for either Brattleboro, Vt., or Adams, Mass., depending upon snow conditions next week end.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Jan. 29	Cobh,	Feb. 4	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Jan. 30	Plymouth,	Feb. 5	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:00 am
‡Europa	Jan. 31	Cherbourg,	Feb. 6	Jan. 31, 1:00 pm	Jan. 31, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 1	Jan. 28, 4:00 pm	Jan. 28, 7:30 pm

‡Leaves midnight.

Navy Pigeon 'Forced Down'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 — An honored, though involuntary guest in Philadelphia the other day was carrier pigeon Number 739-1930, United States Navy. Forced down, like any transcontinental plane, because of ice formations on its wings, the bird was picked up by police and taken to the nearest station to be thawed out. It was found to belong to the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J. Identification was made by its metal leg band.

Gen. Butler Urges Ban on War News As Neutrality Move

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Major Gen. Smedley D. Butler urged a strict neutrality for the United States last night in event of another great war in Europe.

The former marine commander spoke with Private Harold R. Peat on a program sponsored by the New Haven open forum in the Hillhouse High School.

The talks were scheduled as a debate but this angle never developed. The General agreed in many things with his billed adversary.

So strict would be the United States' neutrality under the General's plan that we would take no interest whatsoever in the war abroad and no photographs or even written accounts of the conflict would appear in published form in this country.

"The American people are smarter than in 1914," General Butler said. "They are beginning to believe there is no Santa Claus."

Private Peat deplored that children should spend 40 hours with a schoolteacher each week and 20 minutes with a minister.

All of their subjects supply the spiritual and mental preparation for war, he said.

"We are taught it is all right to kill if we wear a uniform and do it in wholesale numbers," he said.

Rhode Island to Have Own Independence Day

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27 (AP)—Rhode Island, which declared its independence from England May 4, 1776, will observe the anniversary of that date as a legal holiday, in combination with Arbor Day.

A bill, proposed by Gov. Theodore F. Green, providing for the holiday, to be known as Rhode Island Independence Day, has been passed in concurrence by the State Senate. The bill makes compulsory the closing of banks and schools, but permits stores and factories to remain open.

Polish Liner Takes Passengers in Boston

Possibility of opening a direct passenger service between New England and the Baltic Sea is one of the significant circumstances surrounding the arrival in Boston of the Gdynia America Line's motorship, Pilsudski, on Feb. 16—marking the second time in history that a Polish passenger liner has called to Boston to embark passengers for Baltic ports.

Arriving on a Sunday morning, the new motorliner will remain during most of the day, when special celebrations are being scheduled by Polish-Americans.

The Pilsudski has an interesting history. She is the first transatlantic liner to be built by Poland since the nation's rebirth. She was constructed on a barter basis at the Monfalcone Shipyards in Trieste and with her sister ship, Batory, is being paid for in coal shipped to Italian railways during the next five years. Gdynia America officials claim that she is the first to be built as a "tourist top" liner—that is to say, with tourist class facilities the best available on board.

Commanded by Capt. Mamert Stankiewic, renowned Polish war hero, the Pilsudski maintains an average speed of better than 18 knots, is propelled by twin Diesel motors with a combined horsepower of 12,000, measures 514 feet in length, with a 16,000-ton displacement and cuts the time between New York and the Baltic from 12 to 8½ days. About two weeks previous to the Pilsudski's arrival in Boston, the local Gdynia American Line will open new and larger offices at the Statler, it was announced today by Dr. Thaddeus Racsynski, local agent for the line.

School Pencil Bids Sorted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Ministry of Education is sorting bids to supply the 3,000,000 lead pencils that will be furnished to school children this year in the schools of the Federal District.

Popularity of Winter Sports Snows Under Clothing Trade

NEWPORT, Vt., Jan. 27 (AP)—Another phase of winter sports popularity—the clothing industry that caters to it—is practically snowed under with business.

Inquiries as to what the estimated quarter-million persons to enjoy winter sports in New England over the week end were wearing disclosed today:

1. Business of a pioneer manufacturer of ski togs has doubled every year for the past five years when the demand for winter sports clothing first was felt.

2. The demand, at present, is outstripping production almost daily.

Porter Moore, the manufacturer, regards the situation as a "sensational development reflecting universal acceptance of pleasure skiing."

His assertions are backed up by a similar firm in Lebanon, N. H. (Carter & Churchill Company) which says business is better this year by "75 per cent," and that there is more call for women's and misses' suits than for men's.

Mr. Moore, who has taken care of the requirement of the Byrd expeditions and annually sends representatives to St. Moritz and Lake Placid to interpret new style trends, said today the new and greater demand comes from "spectator sportsmen," who are beginning to buy more and more garments reflecting the professional styles.

Into this group he placed the hundred of thousands now learning to ski and thousands of others who go in for tobogganing, sleigh-riding, skating and just "looking."

In the field of fabric, he said, the trend is distinctly toward lighter weight materials. In the wools, worsted, gabardine and marine meltons take a strong lead; while cottons, sailcloth and Byrd cloth—especially developed for Admiral Byrd's men—are leaders.

Truck Carries Horse As 'Drift Insurance'

SCHAFER, N. D., Jan. 27 (AP)—Herman Gierke has his mail troubles, but, with the aid of an automobile and a horse, he beats the weatherman.

Mr. Gierke, a rural mail carrier, used to the blasting sweeps of wind and snow off the level prairies, has worked out his own method. His "transportation" consists of a truck on which he loads his horse and the mail. When he gets bogged down or a drift of snow blocks the road, he unloads the horse, hitches it to the truck and "pulls out."

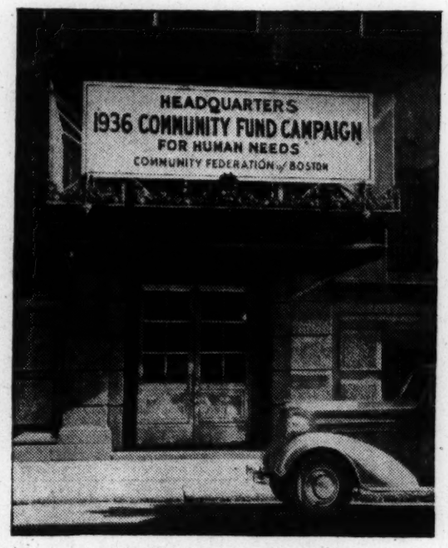
Guard Slayers Get Life Imprisonment

Maintaining its unbroken record of never having convicted a person for first degree murder of a policeman, Suffolk Superior Court, through Judge Thomas J. Hammond, sentenced Antonio Repucci and Edward Kuarnelli to life imprisonment for the second degree murder of Walter R. Doucette, a state prison guard, last December.

The jury returned the verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon after some 14 hours of actual deliberation. It was the first capital case in which a Suffolk jury had ever returned its verdict on a Sunday.

Sentence of the two prisoners begins after their present term of 10 to 12 years has been served. This was begun last summer, only a few months before they killed Doucette in their attempt to escape while being transported from Dedham Court to State Prison.

"GOOD NEIGHBORING"
an old New England custom



Campaign Headquarters, 70 Federal Street, Boston

The Eben Dyers have a new baby. Eben is out of work. Warm clothes for the Children needed.

IN country post offices of New England to this day you will find notices such as this. And *they bring results*. New England has maintained a tradition of good neighboring for over three centuries.

This week Boston sets out on a great quest in the cause of good neighboring. Through the 1936 Community Fund Campaign a minimum of $3,750,000 must be raised to meet the budgets of one hundred hospitals, health and social agencies. This united campaign enables you by one subscription to support a community-wide program of social service. Over 250,000 persons in 1935 turned to these agencies for help which could not be furnished by Government, State or City aid. If they are to carry on during the present year, the goal of this campaign *must be reached.*

The First National Bank of Boston cordially endorses the Community Fund Campaign of 1936.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1936

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Listed Stock Quotations

Market Tends Upward—Aircrafts, Rails, Oils, Rubbers Strong

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Price Tendency Generally Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Advancing prices were the rule in today's stock market.

Buying attention was concentrated largely on the aircrafts, rails, industrial specialties and low-priced utilities. The trading pace was a bit faster than in recent sessions, although the ticker tape was not behind during the greater part of the proceedings.

Douglas spurted more than 3 points to a new high and gainers of fractions to 2 included American Telephone, Boeing, Sperry, Curtiss-Wright "A," United Aircraft, Bendix, United States Rubber first preferred, Goodyear, Electric Power & Light, International Telephone, Commonwealth & Southern, Armour, Walworth, New York Central, Santa Fe and American Can. The steels were lower and the motors about even.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

Inflation Talk

Cotton was inclined to sag and grains did nothing. Bonds were steady. Leading foreign currencies were quiet and mixed.

The Senate's consideration of the bonus veto did not seem to excite the markets unduly. The inflationary influence was still said to be present to some extent. Appointment of the new Federal Reserve governors did not appear to ruffle the financial calm.

There was a large turnover in Armour common following reports that the Illinois company might sell some of its foreign affiliates to British interests, using the proceeds to help retire the 7 per cent preferred stock of Armour of Delaware.

Commission houses found little to account for heavy buying in some of the low-priced power and light issues other than hopes that forthcoming Supreme Court decisions may favorably affect a number of companies in this field.

Private Street advices from London indicated that, although possible inflation in the United States was still among the most debated topics in the British metropolis, it was felt bonus disbursements would not be financed by "crude inflation" and that the Treasury would cover its requirements by more or less normal borrowing.

Last week's action of the Federal Reserve Board in boosting margins for new accounts after Feb. 1, was said to have brought in considerable speculative buying by customers wishing to get under the wire before the new regulation goes into force.

Bonds Tend Higher

The price trend slanted gently upward in the bond market today.

There were a few soft spots in the secondary rail list, with evidences of a continuation of the recent disposition of traders to take profits. Loans of the St. Paul, Northwestern, and New York Central registered small losses.

U. S. Government securities showed narrow fluctuations in both directions as the market awaited the action of the Senate on the bonus. Dealings were distinctly restricted.

Communications issues presented a mixed appearance. International Telephone 5s pushed up nearly a point, while obligations of Postal Telegraph and Western Union dipped.

Foreign loans were neglected, with many of the leaders still untraded late in the morning. Colombian issues improved a bit, while Japanese and Canadian obligations were steady.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was quiet and prices advanced on the Stock Exchange today. Most business was done in giltedged securities, home rails, transatlantic, and industrial issues, all of which advanced. Gold mining and oil shares moved irregularly. The market closed firm.

Paris: Indications that Premier Sarraut would maintain ex-Premier Laval's financial policies caused French issues to advance on the Bourse today. International issues moved irregularly. The market closed firm.

Berlin: Greater activity was registered throughout today's session on the Boerse which developed an upward trend after steel works advanced a few points. The closing was sustained.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.01¾	1.02	1.01½	1.01¾	
July	.89¾	.90	.89⅜	.89½	
Sept.	.88¾	.88¾	.88⅛	.22¼	
	Corn				
May	.60⅞	.60⅞	.60½	.60⅝	—¼
July	.60⅞	.61⅛	.60⅞	.60⅞	—⅛
Sept.	.61	.61	.60¾	.60¾	—⅜
	Oats				
May	.28⅞	.28⅞	.28¾	.28¾	—⅛
July	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	.28⅛	—⅛
Sept.	.28	.28	.27⅞	.27⅞	—⅜
	Rye				
May	.55⅞	.57	.55⅝	.56⅞	—.01
July	.54¾	.55¾	.54⅜	.55¾	—.01⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Chg
May	.87⅞	.87⅜	.87⅜	..
July	.88⅛	.88¼	.88¼	..
October	.86¾	.86¼	.86¾	..

Boston Stocks

Jan. 27, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14
..	Am Pneumat ed pf	5¼	5	5¼	5
8.75	Am S & Aluminy	132	129½	132	129
5.00	Boston Elevated	69	68	68	68
..	Brown Durrell	6	6	6	6½
..	Bos & Me tr pf	30½	30	30	30
..	Bos Pers Prop	15½	15½	15½	..
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7
.15c	Eas Gas & Fuel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	62	61	62	61
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	76	75	75	74½
..	Eastern S S	10¼	10	10¼	10
8.00	Edison Elec	159½	159	159½	158⅞
.62½a	Employers Group	25	25	25	25
..	Ed Elec pf ptd	58⅜	58	58⅜	58⅞
..	First Nat Stores	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	46¾
..	Gilchrist Co	5½	5½	5½	5½
..	Lone's Thea	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
..	Mergenthaler	47	47	47	46
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124	123½	124	123½
..	Nor Butte	50c	46c	45c	50c
7.00	Old Colony R R	63½	62¾	63	62½
.25	Old Dominion	65c	65c	65c	65c
.40	Shawmut Assn	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅞
4.00	Torrington	94½	94¼	94½	95
..	Unit Gas	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5
..	Utah Apex	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
..	Utah M & T	83c	80c	80c	83c
4.50a	United Shoe M	88½	87	88½	87
1.00	United Tw Drill	24¾	24	24¾	24½
..	Warren Bros	6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝

a—partly extra. c—optional, cash or stock.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1935 High	Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.27	Last Jan.25
100½	84¾	5	Adams Exp p	10⅛	100½	100½	..
11⅞	4¾	..	Adams Express	12¼	12	12	11⅞
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	69½	69¾	69¾	68½
37¼	28	2	Adams Mills	35	34½	34½	35
24⅜	8	.60	Addressograph	24½	24⅛	24⅛	..
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
173	104⅜	3¶	Airi Reduction	187½	187	187½	..
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	17	16⅛	16⅛	17
3⅜	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	27¼	20¼	20½	19¼
14⅜	1¾	..	Alleghan pf xw (h)	18	18	18	..
14⅛	2	..	Allegh pf wwXL(h)	19	18¼	19	..
32	21	1	Allegheny Steel	36	35⅞	35⅞	36
27¼	12½	..	Allied Mills	26⅛	25½	25⅞	25⅞
173	125	6	Allied Chem	168½	166	166	165
129	122½	7	Allied C pf 120 25-32	120	24-32	120	25-32 120 24-32
9	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	39	38	38¾	38
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	22¾	21½	22¾	21⅜
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4½
40	26	2	Amal Leather pf	44⅜	43	44½	..
80	48½	2	Amerada	85	83¾	84	84
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56½
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	47⅜	47	47¼	47
14⅛	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	17¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
92¾	72	6	Am Crys 1st pf	93¼	92½	92½	92½
42¼	21	1¶	Am Brake S&F	48½	48¼	48¼	49¾
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	132	131¾	131¾	132½
149⅜	110	4¶	Am Can	127	126½	126½	125½
33⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	34	33	33¾	33¼
65	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	65¼	64½	64½	65½
23¼	8	..	Am Chain	40	39¾	39¾	39½
96	66	3	Am Chicle	91⅜	90¾	90¾	..
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30½	29¾	29¾	29⅜
3⅞	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	13	12¼	12¼	11⅜
9	2	..	Am & For Pow	9	8⅝	8¾	8¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	41¼	39¼	39½	38⅞
38⅛	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	36¾	34	35½	33½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	16⅞	16	16	15¾
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	46	44	44	45⅜
38⅛	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	37½	37¼	37¼	37
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4½	4⅛	4⅛	3¾
12⅛	4½	..	Am International	12½	12	12⅜	12¼
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	28⅜	28	28	27¾
35¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	81⅞	80¾	81⅞	80
12⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅝
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	34⅞	34½	34½	35⅝
130½	72	4¶	Am Metal 6%	131	131	131	130
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	27¼	27	27	27
9⅝	1¼	..	Am Power & Lt	10½	10	10	10¼
49½	10½	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	45⅞	44¾	44¾	44
54⅞	16	..	Am P&L 6% pf	54⅞	53⅝	54½	53
25⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	27	25⅝	26	26¾
32⅞	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31¼	30¾	30⅞	31
21⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	24¼	24	24	24¼
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
66⅝	13⅝	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	64¼	63¼	64	64
117¼	101⅜	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105½	105	105	105½
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	73½	72¾	73½	72½
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	138	138	138	..
104¼	72⅛	5	Am Tobacco	99⅜	97¾	99¾	98
107	74⅞	5	Am Tobacco B	102½	99¾	102½	100½
25	25¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	26	25¼	25⅞	25¼
110	110	..	Am Steel F pf	110	110	110	..
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	138	138	138	137¾
43	32½	2¶	Am Stores	35	35	35	35
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	57¼	56⅜	56⅜	57
140½	124	7	Am Sug Ref pf	141	140½	140½	..
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	162½	160¾	160¾	160½
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¼	7½	8	7½
30⅞	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	33¾	32	33¼	32
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25½	24½	25¼	24⅜
22¾	7⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	22⅜
94¼	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	99	99	99	99¾
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	68¾	66¾	66¾	67
2⅝	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
11¾	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	9	8⅜	8¾	8¾
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6	6	6¼
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	31	30½	30½	30¾
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	39	38	39	36
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
109	90½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	109½	109½	109½	108½
12⅜	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	13
5	1½	..	A P W Paper	5¾	5¼	5¼	5
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	..
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	109¾	109	109	109½
..	Armour Ill	7⅜	..	7¾	7½	6⅝	6⅝
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	82½	81½	82	76⅜
9⅝	4	.50	Armold Constable	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
37⅞	33⅛	..	Artloom Corp	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	52⅜	52	52	52½
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
60	35⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	72½	70	70½	70
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	99¾	99	99½	99
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31½	30	30⅛	30
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	13¾	13	13	..
14½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	14½	14½	15½	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	30½	29½	29½	29¾
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	57¾	56¼	57¾	56
116	100¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	144	114	114	..
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	27	26¾	26¾	27
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	43½	41½	41½	42¾
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
63	35½	2	Austin Nichols A	45½	45½	45½	45
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	5¼

11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
1⅞	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
69	46¾	4	Cont Baking pf	73¼	72¼	73¾	..
90¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	80¾	80	80	80½
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Din Fibre	19	18½	18½	19
44⅞	28⅛	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	44	43¾	44	43¾
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
35	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	37	35¾	36½	36¼
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	76	76	76	76
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	66⅛	65⅜	66⅜	66
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72½	72¼	72½	72¾
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	163	163	163	164
7⅜	4⅜	..	Coty	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37¼	37¼	37¼
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	52	51¾	51¾	51⅞
100	74½	7	Crown W Pap 1pf	102	102	102	..
9⅛	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	8⅞	9⅜	8¾
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	36¾	36¼	36½	36
105¼	47½	1½e	Crucible Steel pf	110	109½	109½	..
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
5	1	..	Cuba Ry pf	14	13	14	13½
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	83	80½	82½	79½
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	41½	41½	41½	41½
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishing	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	101¾	102	..
4⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12¼	6¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	14⅜	13¼	14	13¼
75	61	8	Cushman 8%	70½	70½	70½	..
47	16	.25e	Cutler-Hammer	48	47⅛	47⅞	46⅞
			—D—				
10½	6¼	.30¶	Davega St	8½	8½	8½	..
58⅜	22⅜	..	Deere & Co	66	63¾	63¾	64¾
28	9	1.40n	Deere & Co pf	29½	29	29½	29¼
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Deisel WG Co	23⅞	23	23⅞	24
43½	23½	..	Del &Hudson	40	38½	39	38½
19⅜	11	..	Del Lack & W	17	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅝
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	137	137	137	..
50⅜	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	49	48½	48¾	48¾
120½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	119	119	119	..
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Cp Seag	32¾	32¼	32½	32½
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	38¾
44¾	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	49¾	48	48¼	50¼
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	11	11	11	10⅞
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	70⅜	67½	69¼	66½
32	13½	1½e	Dresser A	31	31	31	30½
1	1¼	..	Duluth So Shore	1¾	1¼	1¼	..
8¼	2	..	Dunhill Inter	7	6¾	7	6½
140½	86⅜	3.60	du Pont de Nem	144⅜	143½	144⅜	144
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131	130¼	130¼	130
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8	7¾	8	7¾
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	160¼	160¼	160¼	160
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	159	158	158	..
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29⅜	29⅜	29½	29½
38¾	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38¼	37¼	37½	38⅜
14⅞	4	..	Elec Boat	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
8⅜	5½	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6¾	7	1⅞
2⅞	1⅛	..	Elec Pw & Lt	10⅛	9½	9½	8½
31¾	2½	..	El Pw & L d% pf	49⅜	47¾	48	47
34⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	52	49½	50½	49½
58¾	39	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	55	54⅝	54⅝	54½
17⅜	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	..	..	..	..
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	129¾	129	129¾	..
8¼	1¼	..	Engineers Pub S	9⅜	8¾	9	8⅝
50	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	53	53	53	52
55	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	59½	59½	59½	58⅜
7½	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6⅝
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	13⅜	12⅞	13½	12⅞
19½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	21½	19	21	18¾
14⅝	5¼	..	Erie RR 2pf	14⅝	14	14¼	..
13¾	13¼	..	Eureka Vacuum	13¾	13½	13½	13
14⅞	10¾	.80	Evans Products	14⅞	13½	13½	13⅜
40½	15	1	Evans Products	35⅞	35¼	35¼	..
6	2	..	Exchange Buffet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
			—F—				
3⅝	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	..
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	12¼	12¼	..
39½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	45½	43¾	45½	43
125	115	6	Fairbanks M pf 6%	140	140	140	..
21⅝	5⅜	.6	Fed Lt & Trac	23⅞	23½	23⅜	23½
85	48	..	Fed Lt &Tr pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
72	40	..	Fed Min& Sm	66½	65	68½	64
8¼	3¼	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	8½	8	8¼	8¼
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
3⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	4¼	2⅞	4⅛	3⅞
48¼	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44½	44	44¼	44¾
25	16	1.20	Filene's Sons Co	21	20¼	20¼	..
25½	13⅜	1.20	Firestone T&R	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜	26½
102⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
58⅜	44⅜	2½	Firestn T&R pf B	46½	46½	46½	46½
5¾	5½	..	Follansbee B (h)	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¼
31¾	31⅛	..	Foster-Wheeler	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31
37	36½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	37	36½	36	36
34¾	34¼	.75b	Freeport Texas	34¾	34¼	34½	34½
48	48	..	Fuller pr pf	48	48	48	..
			—G—				
6¾	6⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	6
13¼	7	..	Gamewell	18¼	17	17	17¼
10⅞	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	10⅞	10½	10¾	10⅝
54½	54	..	Gen Am Trans	54½	54	54½	54
48½	32½	1¾	Gen Asphalt	48½	32½	32⅝	32⅝
22½	11¾	.25e	Gen Baking	22½	11¾	11¾	11¾
13⅜	7⅜	.60	Gen Bronze	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Cable	10⅜	9½	10½	9¼
6¾	2	..	Gen Cable A	6¾	4	..	..
18½	4	..	Gen Cable pf	18½	4	..	..
76	19	..	Gen Cigar	76	19	..	..
64¼	46½	4¶	Gen Electric	64¼	46½	47	47
40⅞	20½	.80	Gen Foods	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	38⅞
37½	30	1.80	Gen Gas & E A	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	35
1	1	..	Gen G & E cv pf	1½	1	1	1½
16½	16½	..	Gen Mills	18½	16½	16½	..
72½	59¾	3	Gen Motors	65⅞	56⅜	56¾	56¾
59⅜	26⅝	2¶	Gen Motors	57¾	56⅝	56¾	56¾
120	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	118½	118	118	118½
6¾	6⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
40⅞	40⅞	..	Gen Print Ink	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40¾
42⅝	17⅜	1.60	Gen Pub Service	42⅝	17⅜	..	..
4½	1⅛	..	Gen Ry Signal	4½	1⅛	..	..
48½	27¼	1	Gen Realty	48½	47¾	48¼	46¾
3¾	⅛	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	3¾	⅛	..	..
41½	41½	..	Gen Rlty pf xw	41½	41½	41½	41¼
16⅛	6⅛	..	Gen Rity pf ww	16⅛	6⅛	..	..
36	35⅞	.50e	Gen Refractories	36	35⅞	36	35¾
45	44	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	44	..	..	..
18	17⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	18	17⅝	18	17⅞
90	89½	..	Gillette S R pf	90	89½	89½	..
7⅜	7⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	7⅜	7⅛	7½	7⅜
8¾	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros pf	8¾	2⅛	..	..
77¾	77½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	77¾	77½	77½	76¾
75¾	18	..	Glidden	75¾	18	..	..
111½	2	..	Glidden pf	111½	2	..	..
111	104⅞	7	Glidden opf	111	104⅞	7	..
6⅛	6⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
20	19⅞	.20	Gold Dust vtc	20	19⅞	20	20
22	14¾	1.20	Gold Dust pf	22	14¾	20	..
115¾	115¾	..	Goodrich	120	111½	6	..
116	116	..	Goodrich	116	116	7½	..
89	85½	..	Goodrich pf	89	85½	89	84½
82	40	..	Goodrich pf	82	40	..	..
25¾	24¾	..	Goodyear	25¾	24¾	24¾	24½
95¼	95	..	Goodyear 1pf	95¼	95	95	94½
92	70	4	Goodyear pf	92	70	4	..
11⅜	10½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	11⅜	10½	..	..
88	88	..	Goth S H pf	88	88	88	87½
85	20	..	Graham Paige	85	20	..	..
4½	1¼	..	Granby	4½	1¼	..	..
13⅜	5½	..	Grand Uslos ct	13⅜	5½	..	..
5	2¼	..	Grand Un pf	5	2¼	..	..
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Granite City Stl	29¾	14⅜	1.50	..
35⅝	18⅞	1	Granite City Stl	35⅝	18⅞	1	..
30¼	26	..	Grant (WT)	30¼	26	..	..
34½	33¾	..	Great Nor pf	34½	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
17	16½	..	Great No Ore	17	16½	16¾	16½
24½	24	..	Green H L	24½	24	24½	..
32⅜	32¼	3¶	Great West Sug	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
91	91	91	Greene Cananea	91	91	..	..
80¼	78⅞	79	Greyh'd Corp	80¼	78⅞	79	79½
2½	2¾	2¾	Guantanamo Sug	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
31	31	31	Guan Sug pf	31	31	31	30½
11	10¾	10¾	Gulf Mobile & N	11½	4	..	..
32¼	32¼	32¼	Gulf States Steel	33½	12	..	..
			—H—				
8	4	..	Hall

Business and Industry

Industry Holds to Best Pace Since 1930, Says Reserve Board

Commerce and Finance

Steel Output Drop Regarded As Temporary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Weekly Steel Review

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The immediate steel outlook is not as favorable as had been expected, and optimism in the trade is somewhat modified. It is practically certain that for the first time in 15 years January ingot output will be below December. After increasing during the first half of the month, operations dropped last week and a slight further drop is anticipated for this.

The decline is due to slackening in demand from the automobile makers. One obvious reason, of course, is the absence of the annual automobile show from January influence. Another is the heavy weather of the last week or 10 days. The chief influences, however, appears to be the used car situation.

Automotive industries says, "used car stocks of dealers have been climbing ever since new models were introduced last fall and are expected to continue on the upward trend, although at a much retarded rate, for at least another two months. By that time they easily will have reached a new all-time high."

Rebound Expected

On the other hand, Iron Age said last week, "A rebound in motorcar production is confidently looked for by early March. Estimates of total assemblies have not been revised downward, still being placed at 4,500,000 cars and trucks."

The anticipated shrinkage in demand for steel from farm machinery makers has apparently not occurred. Magazine Steel says: "Agricultural implement manufacturers have increased production schedules to fill orders from dealers, who do not wish to be caught short for the spring trade as they were last year."

The effect of the unexpected recession in steel operations has been to weaken the price structure slightly. There now appears little likelihood that the upward adjustment in finished steel produots, anticipated since early December, will materialize. On the contrary, there has been a mildly disturbing weakness in sheets and strips, of which the automobile industry is the chief consumer.

Some Price Shading

The current tendency toward price shading constitutes the reappearance of a problem which the industry has not had to face for nearly three years. Under the NRA, prices had to be published and could not be then shaded. Since the invalidation of NRA last May, price weakness has not been an important factor. There was a general increase in steel prices, particularly for semi-finished steel, last November.

While the immediate outlook is a little dim, hopes for spring business are as high as ever. Heavy steel business is particularly good. Rail demand is the best in years. The Ensley Mill in Birmingham will start up this week rolling rails. "Ending volume of reinforcing steel is the heaviest for this period in several years," according to the magazine Steel. "Two national expositions of steel-made equipment and products—road-building and containers—last week reflected strong markets this year."

Steel scrap prices remain firm and dealers remain optimistic.

Bank Clearings Rise 14.7 P. C. for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Total bank clearings for 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday, Jan. 22, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $5,820,632,000, against $5,076,403,000 last year, an increase of 14.7 per cent. In the previous week there was a decline of .6 per cent. At New York City, clearings were $3,858,459,000, or 12.8 per cent above the amount reported for the corresponding week in 1935. The aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,962,173,000 was 18.4 per cent above last year's total.

Clearings for the third week in January were above those for the second week by $158,915,000, whereas for the two similar weeks a year ago a decline of $619,957,000 appeared.

All cities reported gains this week, the highest of which occurred at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Louisville, Kansas City, Omaha, and Seattle.

Paper Industry Planned For Southern Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—A pulp and paper-making industry is to be established in Southern Rhodesia, according to the Commerce Department.

The surrounding country is mountainous and the rainfall high and experts consulted have reported favorably on the project, the report states.

Large-scale plantings of pine trees have already begun, and it is planned to plant 2000 acres per year, which, it is thought, will provide sufficient pulpwood for mills with an output of 60,000 tons per annum. It is claimed locally that the rate of growth at Inyanga is at least four times that in colder climates, and it is expected that trees will grow to pulping size in 12 years.

The industry will have the advantages at Inyanga of cheap land and hydroelectric power and plentiful cheap labor. In case it is desired to dispose of any trees as structural timber, an outlet is afforded by the Pungwe River on which timber could be floated to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, it as stated.

At the present time, with the exception of a small establishment near Johannesburg which is inoperative, there is no paper or pulp mill in all of Southern Africa, the report states.

Fahey Warns Against 'Extremely Low' Rates For Home Financing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A caution against "undue emphasis" against extremely low interest rates for mortgages was voiced yesterday by Chairman John H. Fahey of the Home Loan Board.

Mr. Fahey contended that if interest rates are pushed so low as to make home financing unattractive to lenders "the whole nation would be penalized by a rise in rentals and housing costs and a critical scarcity of homes a few years hence."

At the same time a Capitol Hill leader voiced sentiment for additional housing legislation to spur greater participation of private capital. Chairman Steagall (D-Ala.) of the House Banking Committee said "There will be some housing legislation this session. The underlying purpose probably will be to stimulate and revive the use of private capital."

Mr. Fahey, in an article for the magazine Sphere, while warning against "extremely low" interest rates, added that "no one can dispute the importance of lower mortgage interest rates and easier terms of payment in placing home ownership financially within the reach of large numbers of families."

Saying there was a "present need for at least 600,000 dwelling units," Mr. Fahey added that this would necessitate "some $2,000,000,000 or more of long-term credit." He described "volume of credit" as a major factor in meeting the situation.

"It is undeniable that the present trend of interest rates is downward," he said.

"With the proper development of the sound measures already under way to make home loans less costly by making private mortgage investment safer and more liquid, the American home financing structure is approaching the enviably stable position of home finance in other leading nations."

Wood Optimistic Over Investment Banking Outlook

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan 27 (AP)—Optimism over the outlook in investment banking was expressed by Orrin G. Wood, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, at its midwinter meeting at Seaview Golf Club, near here.

Chairmen of a number of committees from various parts of the nation, and the 35 members of the board of governors were present.

Mr. Wood declared that "there is every indication that 1936 will see a continuation of the refunding operations which were the outstanding feature of the investment banking business last year. A large volume of funds is apparently awaiting investment at fair return, he stated.

"In addition to prospective refunding operations, there is at present considerable thought being given to new capital requirements, which will become an active factor, I believe, this year, if the improvement in general business condition noted in recent months continues.

Mr. Wood is a member of the firm of Estabrook & Co., of Boston.

Armour to Favor Junior Issue by Cut In Prior Charges

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dividend payment on the common stock of Armour & Co. of Illinois awaits a further reduction in prior charges, Frederick H. Prince, chairman, told the annual stockholders' meeting.

A suggestion was heard that $12,000,000 in processing taxes held in escrow when returned to the company might be used to retire the 34,000 shares of Illinois preferred stock outstanding, thus clearing the way for common dividends. Mr. Prince replied that the use of this fund is up to the legal staff but as soon as litigation for recovery of the money is cleared up retirement of "prior obligations" might be considered.

F. J. Leuckel and his associate Allen R. Walsh, both of Trenton, N. J., were elected directors but the board was reduced from 21 to 18 with the retirement of five members.

Maine Central Refinancing Plan Receives Approval

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a plan under which the Maine Central Railroad will refinance $20,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds which mature December 1.

The plan calls for the issuance of $12,424,000 of ten-year 4 per cent first mortgage and collateral bonds, series A, and $10,000,000 of 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds, series A, due December 1, 1960.

Up to $10,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds and any or all of the general mortgage bonds may be exchanged for the matured obligation.

Any first mortgage bonds not exchanged are to be sold at not less than 89¾ per cent of par and accrued interest and the proceeds used in the refinancing plan.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, recently approved participation of private bankers in the plan, saying the interest rate for the new bonds was "reasonable."

Shipments of Pneumatic Casings Down in November

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Inc., estimated that shipments of pneumatic casings in November, 1935, totaled 3,989,877 units, a decrease of 2.6 per cent from October, 1935, but an increase of 25 per cent over shipments in November, 1934.

November production was estimated at 3,997,025 casings, a drop of 1.3 per cent under October, 1935, but an advance of 19.6 per cent over November, 1934.

Industrial Output At Highest Point In Nearly 6 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Industrial production in December, reached the highest peak since the spring of 1930, the Federal Reserve Board reported in its monthly summary of business and financial conditions.

The board's seasonally adjusted index, which takes account of the seasonal decline that usually occurs in December, advanced from 98 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November to 103 per cent in December.

"As in other months during the last half of 1935" the report said, "the rise in the index was due in large part to increases in output of durable manufactures, particularly iron and steel and automobiles."

During the first half of January, production of steel and automobiles increased somewhat, following declines in the holiday period, the report said. Output at mines also was larger in December than in November. Activity at cotton and silk textile mills declined less than usual in December, while at woolen mills there was a more than seasonal decrease. Output at shoe factories increased.

Factory employment, the board said, showed little change between the middle of November and the middle of last month, when the number employed continued to rise at steel mills, automobile factories, foundries and machine shops, and at railroad car building plants. There was also an increase in employment at shoe factories. Seasonal declines were reported by many other important industries.

Factory pay rolls were larger in the middle of Dcember than a month earlier, the report said.

Sales at department stores and variety stores, as well as sales by chain stores and mail-order houses serving rural areas, showed larger increases than are usual in December, the review continued. Freight car loadings decreased by less than the usual seasonal amount in December, and the board's adjusted index increased from 66 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November to 71 per cent, continuing the advance begun last August.

Urges Banks to Build Up Reserves to Meet Currency Deflation

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University, said last night banks of the country need reserves of 100 per cent on deposits to protect them against possibilities of deflation of the currency.

Dr. Walter E. Spahr, director of economics at New York University, who shared the Alexander Forum Foundation program with Mr. Fisher, also had a warning for banks, asserting that when they buy Government bonds which are not in themselves self-liquidating, they are "setting up frozen assets."

Mr. Fisher suggested that cash and Government bonds should be the only reserves recognized as securities and asserted that the baby bond issue proposed for payment of the soldiers' bonus was "a substitute for inflationary paper money or for an ordinary issue of Government bonds to be sold to banks in return for inflationary credit."

He said the Government would have to borow from banks to obtain cash and so increase the danger of inflationary bank credit expansion.

So far, he said, there has been no real inflation in America, but only relation to make up for the deflation which caused the depression. Fear of deflation, he said, should be just as real as the fear of inflation.

Workers Share Dividend Extra by Diamond Match

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Stockholders and regularly employed workers of Diamond Match Company shared in an extra dividend declared by directors.

An extra payment of 25 cents a share on the common stock and participating preferred was declared, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

At the same time directors ordered a labor dividend of the same total amound as the extra, about $325,000, paid to employees of the concern, exclusive of the management and the higher-salaried group.

The regular semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock, amounting to 75 cents a share, and an interim dividend of 50 cents a common share were declared by directors, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 15.

In addition, an interim disbursement of 25 cents a common share was ordered, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

California Lands, Inc., Has Best Year in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

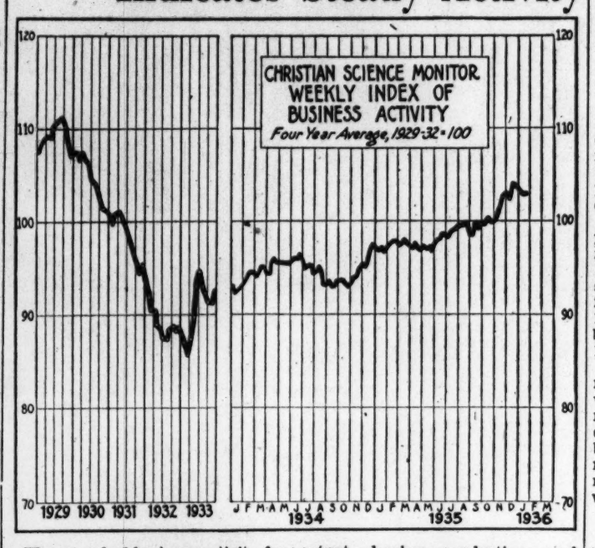
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27—The largest sales volume and the largest operating income of any year in its history is reported by California Lands, Inc., subsidiary of Transamerica Corporation, in 1935, according to the company's annual report.

E. D. Woodruff, president, announced that income from the company's administration of farm properties last year showed the most substantial gain recorded in any year since California Lands, Inc., was founded.

The company has granted 17 leases for oil and gas exploration of which the majority require drilling during 1936 and 1937. A considerable increase in income and value of assets has resulted from the discovery of a natural gas field on the company's property near Tracy, Woodruff said.

The 1935 sales volume of California Lands amounted to $3,307,392, including sales completed and in escrow, a gain of more than 33 per cent over the 1934 sales volume of $2,468,900.

Monitor's Business Index Indicates Steady Activity



The record of business activity for the week ended Jan. 18 shows a mixed movement among the special indicators of business volumes, and The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity remains unchanged on Jan. 18 from 102.8 on Jan. 11. This compares with the index of 96.9 on Jan. 19, 1935.

The increase which took place in miscellaneous car loadings was seasonal and the adjusted index for this series moved sidewise. Bank debts outside New York City and electric power production are lower, but for the former the decline was slightly less than seasonal and for the latter, slightly greater than seasonal.

Diverse movements are recorded also for series which are not directly included in the index but which nevertheless are represented therein. Among these, petroleum output, lumber production, and business failures (of which a decline is favorable) showed improvement over the previous week. Steel output remained unchanged, and automobile production fell.

Automobile output has receded from the peak reached in December and further reduction is looked for in the immediate future.

Steel ingot activity has felt the slowing down in the automobile industry and has failed to show the gains usual at this time of year.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the 1929-32 base as 100:

	Jan. 18* 1936	Jan. 11 1936	Jan. 19 1935
Combined index	102.8	102.8	96.9
Bk. debits outside N.Y.C.	94.1	93.9	90.6
Elec power prod	116.2	116.4	106.5
Car loadings, misc	98.2	98.2	93.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

By far the most important development for Wall Street last week was the lively revival of inflation talk. Originating in the Washington news, it turned the stock market up, depressed Government bonds, and drove the dollar down on the foreign exchanges below the gold export point.

The basic source of the return, after long absence, of this financial influence was the widening gloom about budget prospects. The passage of the bonus bill through the leading reminder, was not the only indication that prospects of budget balancing seem as far away as they did two years ago. All signs convince the Street that Congress is in as much of a spending mood as ever. Moreover it is felt that in an election year the Administration will be very hesitant to take responsibility for opposing this mood. And neither Congress nor the Administration seem likely to antagonize voters by increasing taxes this year.

Talk of Inflation

The inflationary talk took the form of rumors, chiefly concerning the stabilization fund and the official price of silver. It was suggested that since the fund seems to have little purpose in keeping the dollar steady, it might be used in part at least to pay the bonus. The result would be a jump in the excess reserves from the $3,000,000,000 level to the $5,000,000,000 level.

Other rumors were that silver would be revalued at $2.19 and the Treasury would use the profit to finance part of its deficit. The old possibility was even discussed again that the President might cut the dollar from 59.06 down to 50 per cent of its former gold content.

These rumors caused the first weakness in the dollar for many months. The foreign exchanges rose irregularly through the week until by Saturday the point had been reached where there was a profit in the export of gold, Although no engagements were announced, the Treasury announced its willingness to grant licenses, and any further decline in the dollar is expected to push gold out of New York. The possibility of further decline is thought much enhanced by the quick foreign balances which the Reserve statements indicate have been piling up in New York in the last year. It was considered a curious coincidence that the weakness of the dollar should coincide with the fall of the Laval government in France, which was expected to set in motion another flow of gold hither. During the week the pound sterling rose over $5 to the highest level since September, 1934.

Meanwhile the Treasury's difficulties provoked mild weakness in government bonds. The high-grade bond list has been going up sharply since mid-November, and this rise continued last week, but it was flattened out at the end of the week as the government bond market began to bog down on it.

The Excess Reserves Problem

Further weakness in Government bonds was halted by the growing evidence that Treasury financing requirements are going to head off any movement to reduce excess reserves for some time. The Street duly noted that the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System, at its last official meeting, refrained from any action. It can affect excess reserves only by voting to reduce the Reserve portfolio of governments.

The use of the stabilization fund, as rumored would by increasing the excess of reserves, help gilt-edged bonds. In this connection the Street is watching with considerable interest the action of the Treasury in allowing its deposit account with the Reserve banks to run up. It now totals $515,000,000, against only $50,000,000 a year ago. Every dollar so held decreases the banks' excess reserves by a like amount.

The new issues market did itself proud with two new records in two highly successful deals. The Pennsylvania Railroad borrowed $40,000,000 at the lowest rate for 30 years in railroad financing. Bonds were offered at 98¼ to yield 3.89 to maturity and reached a premium in the when-issued market before offering. Inland Steel offering of $35,000,000 had a similar success with the lowest yield on an industrial offering in many years. Both offerings carried a 3¾ per cent coupon and were made by Kuhn, Loeb. Other offerings brought the week's total to $94,000,000.

Curb Exchange Doing Well

Despite the Damocles' sword of abolition of unlisted trading which still hangs over it, the New York Curb Exchange is doing well and last week the price of its seats rose $10,000 to the highest level in two years. Curb officials are hoping that SEC recommendation may be accepted by Congress that the death sentence for unlisted trading, which goes into effect on June 30, be postponed. Efforts are being made to get companies whose refusal to provide information has heretofore kept their stocks in the "unlisted trading department" to provide the necessary financial statements to qualify their stocks for full listing, and the curb also hopes to capitalize the threats of enforced security registration which hang over the over-the-counter market to get some stocks hitherto traded only by telephone onto the floor to the curb exchange.

The last-minute action of the expiring Federal Reserve Board in advancing margin requirements for brokerage accounts caught the Street by surprise and at first precipitated selling. Second thought was more optimistic and stocks went up on the assumption that the Reserve Board, which is equipped with a staff of expert guessers and statisticians, would not have taken such action if it had not anticipated further appreciation in stocks on top of the last 10 months' rise. The increased requirements go into effect on Feb. 1 and will influence chiefly the higher priced stocks which were leaders in the 1935 bull market. The Street had been expecting instead a ruling on margin requirements for security loans by banks, which brokers have been clamoring for. The brokers say they lose security business to the banks because the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 lays down margin lending limits on them but not on the banks.

Applying the Brakes

It is thought possible that the Reserve system, deeming it unwise in view of Treasury financing requirements to "put the brakes on" at present by tampering with the excess reserves, decided instead to try another form of brake, applying to the security market. The Street's response, however, was characteristic. As in 1929, it grew less cautious with each sign of increasing caution on the part of the duly constituted credit authorities.

In respect for the memory of King George the stock exchange, the curb exchange, and several commodity exchanges will open an hour later than usual tomorrow, the day of the funeral. Similar action was taken on the occasions of the burial of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. On receipt of the news from England last week the New York Cotton Exchange closed at noon, and the Cocoa Exchange at 1 p. m., while the Commodity Exchange suspended trading for 15 minutes and the Coffee & Sugar Exchange for 30 minutes.

Building in 1935 Up 20 P. C. in All Fields Over 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Convincing evidences of sustained improvement in the building industry are found in a review of the year 1935 completed by the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

Estimating the volume for the year by totaling the value of permits filed in 44 key cities, E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association reported a 20 per cent increase in all fields over 1934. And 1934, it may be remembered, was a better year than either 1933 or 1932. 1932.

Especially cheering in this year's report was the indication that private construction is responsible for much of the increase. To quote Robert D. Steele, statistician for the builders, this branch of the business was the stellar performer and received its first "initial sharp forward thrust since 1928."

Private Construction Jumps

Private construction work in 44 states came to over $600,000,000, a 100 per cent increase over 1934, said Mr. Steele.

Several cities were singled out for special honors in this roll call. New York City had the largest total in value, with building projects for the year amounting to $143,350,992. Cleveland had the greatest percentage of improvement over the preceding year, with a 300 per cent gain. Los Angeles led in new homes, with a total of 2919. Cincinnati took first place in number of permits issued, 16,824.

In the cities questioned those who responded to the association's questionnaire were unanimous in their expression that building activities will continue to show steady improvement in 1936. They do not anticipate any wage increases or decreases. But they report "widespread chiseling of collective bargaining rates," meaning that men are working for less than the rates upheld by their union agreements but are doing it secretly.

Costs Increase

Housing costs have increased, this study shows. The rise is estimated at seven per cent, and is based on both labor and material costs.

In spite of the long period of unemployment in the building trades, a labor shortage is looming with the prospect of expanding construction activities, according to Mr. Craig. In normal times, he said, the industry requires about 1,000,000 to do its work; today not more than 500,000 are available.

There are a number of reasons for this situation, in his opinion. First, there has been an extremely small number of apprentices, while the normal losses have gone on. Reasonable guarantee of steady employment in other lines has led to unprecedented withdrawals from the industry. Further, rigid immigration restrictions have cut down the number of recruits to the industry. If nothing is done to change this situation, construction people will be driven to offering additional pay to get skilled men when they are urgently needed, and this will lead to higher costs, Mr. Craig declared.

U. S. Sugar Exports Off 16.4 P. C. in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—United States exported 102,331 long tons of refined sugar during 1935 compared with 122,413 tons during 1934, a decrease of 20,082, or 16.4 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which the United States refined sugars were shipped during 1935.

The United Kingdom leads the list with 26,722 tons, followed by Uruguay and Norway with 12,342 tons and 9136 tons respectively.

Business Slower In Chicago Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Chicago business slowed considerably during the past week due mainly to severe weather, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. While public utilities, coal dealers and taxi companies profited by the unusual drop in the mercury, retail turnover was badly reduced.

Wholesalers were not so adversely affected, the presence of thousands of retailers and other out-of-town merchants in the city for conventions and trade shows tending to keep up demands. On the whole, though, there was a marked decrease in sales as compared with the previous week.

The industrial trend continued slowly upward. General opinion appears to be that early spring will see another spurt in durable goods and allied lines. Executives at current trade shows report greater interest and sales in new equipment.

Japan Organizes Firm To Import Brazilian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Japan has perfected tentative plans for the organization of a company to import raw cotton from Brazil, according to the Commerce Department.

The new company, the report states, will be capitalized at 1,000,000 yen, of which amount one-half will be paid up. It is planned to erect cotton gins in Brazil and to purchase cotton from Japanese farmers in that country.

The cotton-importing company is an outgrowth of the Japanese Economic Mission to Brazil, which is sponsoring the plan on the asumption that it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries. It is admitted, however, that there are many practical obstacles to overcome and that the enterprise may not prove profitable, the report states.

Commodity Prices Continue Decline With 0.4 P. C. Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Wholesale commodity prices continued their decline during the past week with a drop of 0.4 per cent compared with the previous week, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The composite index for the week stands at 80.2 per cent of the 1926 average, a decrease of 0.4 per cent compared with the index for the previous week. This is the third consecutive week that wholesale prices have declined and the cumulative loss since the first of the year amounts to 0.9 per cent. Despite the recent recession, the general index is over 2 per cent above that of the corresponding week of last year.

Weakening prices of foods and textile products were mainly responsible for the decline, although farm products and housefurnishing goods were also fractionally lower. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and drugs averaged higher.

The metal and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities groups remained unchanged at the level of the previous week.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 18, 1936	Jan. 11, 1936	Dec. 28, 1935	Jan. 20, 1934
All commodities	89.2	80.5	80.6	72.3
Farm products	78.1	78.3	78.4	59.0
Foods	82.9	84.6	85.3	64.6
Hides & leather prod.	97.8	97.7	96.4	90.3
Textile products	71.0	72.4	72.8	76.4
Fuel & light'g mate'ls	76.4	75.4	75.6	74.2
Metals & metal prod.	86.0	86.0	85.9	85.1
Building materials	85.2	85.2	85.1	86.5
Chemicals and drugs	80.3	80.2	80.0	75.0
Housefurnish'g goods	82.2	82.4	82.2	81.7
Miscel. commodities	67.8	67.8	67.5	67.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.9	78.8	78.8	78.6

RFC Head Reveals Railroad Collateral Has Big 'Deficiency'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—An apparent "deficiency" of $32,500,000 in the collateral securing certain railroad loans is disclosed by Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC.

Mr. Jones said, however, that "securities that will come to us from reorganizations will in all probability, with few exceptions, be worth the amount of the loans."

Although aggregate rail collateral exceeds the loans by 48 per cent, he said a $32,500,000 deficiency in collateral of certain of the roads was shown on the basis of present market quotations.

In the annual RFC report, Mr. Jones said $396,249,860 of loans were outstanding to 56 roads, including 23 in receivership or which have filed reorganization petitions under the Bankruptcy Act.

He said the corporation had disbursed $8.197,376,669, of which $2,366,728,506 was to meet allocations made by Congress.

Of the remaining $5,830,648,163 authorized by directors of the corporation, $3,237,092,716, or 55.5 per cent, had been repaid.

Interest and dividends collected and accrued have exceeded RFC expenses by $115,844,219, the report said, adding:

"If the policies of the corporation are continued substantially as they have been, it appears that this $115,844,219, together with the small margin between interest we pay the Treasury and our lending rates, will be sufficient to cover losses of all loans including investments in banks and insurance companies, assuming the Commodity Credit Corporation will have no ultimate loss."

Bureau Criticizes Attack on Business

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sweeping and often unwarranted attacks on legitimate business should cease, says the Boston Better Business Bureau which states that its experience during the past 12 months clearly indicates that the one thing most needed is for the public to have a more correct estimate of business.

"Unjustified condemnation," says the bureau, "is a severe deterrent to recovery. It gives rise to suspicion and doubt and feeds fear. The maintenance and development of efficient distribution is based on holding and increasing public confidence in business integrity. Whenever or wherever this public confidence is weakened, running a business becomes more difficult and expensive for all.

"In spite of 'bally-hoo' and unfair attacks," the report continues, "there is a general impression in this country that business is honest. This common faith in business morality had to be earned. It must be preserved—must be strengthened. Business must continue to improve its own standards and thereby its relations with the public."

FHLB Strengthens Home Financing in the West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 — More than 200 private home-financing institutions in California, Arizona, Nevada, and Hawaii have been strengthened in the first three years of the Twelfth District Federal Home Loan Bank by expanding their potential supply of funds an additional $70,000,000.

Report on the service since its founding in 1932 was given by M. M. Hurford, president of the local bank. Throughout the United States there are 12 regional banks with 3400 member private home-financing institutions, whose potential supply of home loan funds has been expanded by more than $1,000,000,000, according to the executive.

"The Federal Home Loan Bank System has helped to make more liberal loaning terms possible to home owners," he declared. "It has stimulated the adoption of the economical, amortized type of long-term loan by all classes of private home-lending institutions, in place of the short-term mortgage which had proved hazardous to both lenders and borrowers."

Test of Federal Control of Credit Believed Looming

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—A test of federal controls over the flow of credit into speculation is in the making.

Three moves indicating federal authorities may fear another speculative boom, fed by the great supply of idle bank funds, have come to light. They are:

1. Announcement of an increase in margin requirements for brokers against stocks, effective Feb. 1.
2. Preparations for issuing long-delayed rules for banks on stock loans.
3. Co-operation between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to check expansion in surplus bank funds by holding a large proportion of the Treasury's heavy cash balances in the Reserve instead of commercial banks.

Controls Still Untouched

Tightening of the credit reins on Wall Street coincides with the imminent reorganization of the Reserve Board under the 1935 Banking Act.

But, from all indications, the virtually new board will take office Feb. 1 with its major monetary controls untouched. They consist chiefly of the powers, considerably strengthened in the 1935 bank bill, to change reserve requirements for member banks, to exercise the controlling voice in open-market purchase and sale of government securities by the reserve banks and to manipulate the rediscount rate as a means of influencing interest rates generally.

In resorting to its authority to regulate margin requirements under the Securities Exchange Act, the Reserve Board last week utilized what some financial experts regard as its most flexible and effective means of reaching stock market speculation without at the same time directly touching business credit needs or putting obstacles in the way of government borrowing.

How effective margin regulations alone would be, remains to be seen.

There are some who believe clamping the lid on stock market credit merely would divert speculation into commodities and real estate. Ultimately, they hold, Washington would have to call upon its major controls to prevent an inflationary boom from getting out of hand, once it got going.

Margin Question

But in its power to change margin requirement the board has a new weapon which has not been blunted by use. Some officials say it already has proven its worth, pointing out the advance of the share market last year took place with little expansion in security loans because as stocks rose margins increased under the system of optional requirements laid down in 1934.

Tentative margin regulations for banks have been sent to bankers for study. They are expected to be put in force soon in conformance with the percentages prescribed for brokers.

Recently there have been signs of a turn toward expansion in direct bank loans against securities as well as in brokers' loans. They are believed to have hastened action.

In the background spreads the whole picture of Government spending, Treasury borrowing to meet the deficit and unsettled monetary questions, such as stabilization of foreign exchange rates.

The sweep of the bonus bill in Congress seemed to have given wings to rumors which sped to the capital from financial centers. Monetary quarters here placed little credence in talk of further devaluation of the dollar in gold. It was pointed out leading European exchanges have been relatively steady against the dollar for two years, giving a wide impression of an approach to at least de facto stabilization.

Meanwhile, Secretary Morgenthau has indicated Treasury plans would be forthcoming in the next few weeks for clarification of the fiscal picture.

New Lumber Orders Best Since April

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported today that new business booked at lumber mills during the week ended Jan. 18 was the heaviest in any week since last April.

Shipments from the mills were heavier than in any of the preceding six weeks, but production was less than any week, except for the holiday period, since June.

During the week of Jan. 18, a total of 547 mills produced 184,329,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 178,481,000 feet and booked orders of 231,091,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills reporting, 580; production, 189,049,000; shipments, 175,162,000; new orders, 215,721,000.

Four New Banks Open In Four States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—New banking houses opening during the past week numbered four and included North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Oregon, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The bulletin also records one change in title and location in North Carolina, one change in title in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Washington. Two absorptions are also reported, one in California and one in Wisconsin, with two liquidations in Missouri, one in Nebraska and one in Tennessee.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina and the Golden Cheese

By **Janet P. Johl**

WILHELMINA was a rosy-cheeked little Dutch girl, with flaxen hair and great blue eyes. She lived with her parents in a tiny red brick house, with a steep pointed roof, in a little town in The Netherlands.

Wilhelmina was very happy because her father, who was the captain of a canal boat, had returned home from one of his long trips. In honor of the occasion Wilhelmina's mother prepared his favorite dish —rystebrij—made by boiling white rice with sweet creamy milk.

Wilhelmina, her round Dutch face wreathed with happy smiles, helped to set the supper table in the tiny kitchen.

When the blue dishes were scoured and put away, and the brass cooking pot was bright and shiny again, Wilhelmina's mother sat down by the little table and took up her knitting, a warm pair of black woolen socks for her husband to wear on his boat.

"It is good to be home," said Wilhelmina's father, contentedly, from his stiff-back chair, "even if only for a short time."

Plans for a Journey

"It is so nice to have you home, Father," agreed Wilhelmina, as she snuggled up next to him.

Her father patted her hand, lovingly. "How would you like to go with me on the boat, Mina, for a little visit to your Aunt Betje?" he asked.

"Oh, Father." Wilhelmina clapped her hands together, joyously, and her blue eyes sparkled as she thought of the trip through the canals. "That would be wonderful! What fun mother and you and I could have on the boat."

Wilhelmina's father shook his head slowly. "Your mother would like to visit Grandmother Van Hoot for a few days," he answered. "And as that requires train fare, from Amsterdam to Haarlem, and then, again, tram fare to Zandvoort, I thought you might like to go on the boat with me to visit Aunt Betje, while mother is away."

"Oh, I just love it at Aunt Betje's," said Wilhelmina. "Perhaps there will be a stork's nest and some little ducks."

"Perhaps," said Wilhelmina's mother as her steel knitting needles tinkled against one another and made a happy little sound.

On the Canals

Wilhelmina was up bright and early the following day, helping her mother. As soon as the breakfast things were cleared away and the little house was spick and span Wilhelmina and her father and mother went down to the canal where the boat was tied, floating on the water like a great brown wooden shoe.

The canal boat was very homelike, for Wilhelmina's mother had put stiffly starched white curtains at the windows of the little cabin where Wilhelmina's father slept when he was away.

Wilhelmina's father looked very fine in his sea cap and tight-fitting jacket with huge buttons. His trousers were large and baggy, with several patches in them that Wilhelmina's mother had neatly sewed.

He was very proud of his good boat, and soon had the big red and brown sails spread wide, and the boat moving slowly down the canal toward the city of Amsterdam.

Wilhelmina was so busy looking at everything, at the long green meadows dotted with black and white cows, placidly grazing, and the windmills waving a friendly welcome with their long ladderlike arms, that almost before she realized it, the boat was in one of the many waterways that surround the great city, in the midst of an amazing variety of craft of all kinds, from the huge brown barges carrying lumber, to small launches that taxied people about.

Nearing Purmerend

Here Wilhelmina's mother said "good-by" and left the comfortable canal boat, to take the electric train to Haarlem.

Wilhelmina's father then guided the canal boat safely past numbers of other water craft until at last they were in the North Holland Canal, which led from Amsterdam to the quiet little town of Purmerend where Aunt Betje and Uncle Jan lived in their pretty little yellow and blue farmhouse.

Wilhelmina had not talked very much while they were at Amsterdam, for there were too many interesting things to see, but once the boat was sailing slowly along the silvery-blue water of the canal, past the farmhouses with their high thatched roofs, she gave a little sigh.

"What is wrong, Mina," asked her father, noticing that she seemed a little troubled.

"I was just wishing that I could bring a nice present back for mother," said Wilhelmina.

"Perhaps you can," replied her father. "A fine bouquet of daisies like those blooming in that field over yonder."

Mina's Difficulty

"No," Wilhelmina hesitated. She wanted to say, "something I could buy for mother." But she knew that she might make her father feel badly because he had so little money. "Something special," she concluded after a moment's careful thought."

"I know, little Mina, but 'something special' requires money, and that I cannot give you to buy gifts.

"If I could, we should surely bring a little present to your Aunt Betje and Uncle Jan, for they, too, have no extra money for fineries," explained her father, kindly. "Always remember, Mina, that money does not buy the best things of life."

"Yes, Father," said Wilhelmina politely, although she did not understand exactly what her father meant.

She tried hard not to think how nice it would be to buy a present for her mother. Soon, however, she forgot all about it, for the boat came to a little town with happy children klomping along the dyke in their wooden shoes, and patient, faithful dogs pulling little carts filled with shiny brass milk cans.

"The wind is blowing in from Lake Yssel," Wilhelmina's father remarked gratefully as the boat sailed along blown by the light breeze. He was glad of the wind because without it he would have had to get out on the bank and pull the boat along.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Illustrations on This Page Are From "Who Goes There?" by Dorothy P. Lathrop (The Macmillan Company)

They Ran Past the Chipmunk

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

IT ALL began on the day Caroline got the blotting book of blue leather (at least, it looked like leather) and the paint box that was quite as good as new for birthday presents. The paint box was from her brother, Charles.

"I've hardly used it at all," Charles explained, "and it's much nicer than anything I could have bought you with my own money, and I've wiped all the paints clean."

But it was really Miss Peckitt's present that started the happenings that grew into the story of *The Wonderful Garden*, by E. Nesbit. Miss Peckitt was the little dressmaker. She brought a small, thin book bound in red, with little hard, raised spots like pinheads all over it that belonged to her when she was a child, and "hoped Miss Caroline would be kind enough to accept it."

"The Language of Flowers" was its title, neatly inscribed on the cover encircled by a wreath of gold forget-me-nots. What a useful book it became to Caroline, who was 12, and to Charlotte and Charles, who were younger. For it was a help to be able to present flowers that mean things when one had something to say that was difficult to put into words.

That very afternoon, Aunt Emmeline told them the wonderful surprise, that they were going the day after tomorrow to spend the long holidays with Great Uncle Charles, who lived alone at the Manor House.

How exciting it was going off like that without any grown-ups, for Aunt Emmeline explained that Great Uncle Charles was a quiet student, not used to children, and would leave them pretty much to themselves. Of course, there was Mrs. Wilmington, the housekeeper, who dressed very stiffly in shiny black alpaca. But she could be got around nicely if one were tactful.

After the children presented her with the "remorse" bouquet, made up of brambles, for remorse; verbena, for regret, and pansies, for remembering—to show they were sorry they had ventured into the secret passage — Mrs. Wilmington understood much better how they felt about such things. Although she did get quite huffy about Rupert.

The visit at Great Uncle Charles's was so crowded with unexpected events—what with Rupert, who ran away from school, the Mineral Woman, the leopard, the lady in the portrait, and a host of other things—that you must read the book to enjoy it completely.

* * *

A BOOK of maps of the United States that shows in attractive colored sketches some of the important things that have happened and the life that is going on in the areas on which they are drawn is *Our U. S. A., A Gay Geography*, by Frank J. Taylor and Ruth Taylor.

Opposite each of the fifty-odd full page maps is a page of text, which gives interesting facts, such as area, population and historical background. But the maps themselves are vivid with sketches of people, buildings, monuments and interesting features of landscape industry and occupations. They tell a thrilling story without a glance at the text.

The map of Massachusetts features many seats of learning, Harvard University, several colleges, and the famous public library; invention, in the birthplace of the sewing machine at Worcester; manufacture, textiles and shoes; art and cranberries on Cape Cod; Paul Revere on his famous ride and the Pilgrims landing at Plymouth.

Huge steamships and skyscrapers, electricity harnessed to the uses of men, vacation areas, industries and agriculture are most prominent on the map of New York. By some oversight, perhaps, the splendid central library in New York City and several fine institutions of learning and social service in that metropolis are not mentioned, crowded out by unfortunate emphasis on big business, politics and real estate.

This may sound like a school book, but it is one that a child will pore over out of sheer interest and acquire lots of information from just incidentally.

* * *

A DELIGHTFUL collection of more than 500 poems for younger children, some of which had not been published before, are gathered together in *Rainbow in the Sky*, an anthology, compiled and edited by Louis Untermeyer.

A child who enjoys good poetry will find most of his old favorites in this volume and discover many charming verses besides. "Cap and Bells," "Simply Nonsense," and "Jingles Old and New," are comic sections as refreshing as their titles.

Here is a nice poem called "Day's End," by Henry Newbolt, from the "Hush-a-By" section:

Night is come,
Owls are out;
Beetles hum
Round about.

Children snore
Safe in bed;
Nothing more
Need be said.

* * *

LUCY and Bobby gave a winter picnic for all the little creatures in the woods. The delightful story of the party is told in *Who Goes There?* by Dorothy P. Lathrop, with charming illustrations by the author.

The children chose a lovely little hemlock tree, dressed it with red apples, shiny yellow pears, nuts and other things until its branches drooped nearly to the ground. All around the tree, on top of the deep snow, they heaped little piles of corn, oats, sunflower seeds and many kinds of nuts. Then they felt sad because they had to go home and would not be able to see which of the animals came to the feast.

But Lucy had a happy thought. All the little animal and bird guests would leave their footprints in the snow around the tree, so she and Bobby would be able to see next morning who had been there.

* * *

FOR children who are eagerly curious about animals that lived long before there were men on the earth, there is an attractive, generously illustrated new volume, *The Book of Prehistoric Animals*, by Raymond L. Ditmars, illustrated by Helene Carter. The book dramatizes the growth of animal life on the earth from the Cambrian period, 600,000,000 years ago, until after the northern continents emerged from the ice blankets that covered them during the glacial period. One possible factor in the disappearance of the huge dinosaurs from the face of the earth as mammals increased, the fate of the Dodo and the Kiwi and many other extinct species, are explained in the book. Double-page maps set forth in colors the animal and vegetable life on this planet during five ages. There are eight colored maps in the volume altogether.

* * *

WE REALLY cannot close this column without mentioning some books for our very youngest readers. Two that they will probably enjoy especially are *Up in the Air*, by Marjorie Flack, and *A Little Lamb*, by Helen and Alf Evers. They are both beautifully illustrated.

A Cock, a Sheep and a Duck who made the first flight in a huge balloon at Versailles, France, in 1783, are the heroes and heroine of *Up in the Air*. The astonishment of these first air passengers is most understandable.

"'The earth is falling, the earth is falling away from us!' cried the Cock.

"'The earth is falling, the earth is falling,' said the Sheep, shaking with fright but she whispered, 'We must be brave, we must all be brave together!'

"And the Duck said nothing because he saw nothing and he heard nothing because his head was hidden, hidden under his wing.

The story of what happened to Mary's little lamb after the teacher turned him out of school is told in *A Little Lamb*. It may be said here that this enterprising little lamb found plenty to do even though his first adventure came to an anti-climax.

E. C.

The Wonderful Garden, by E. Nesbit. Illustrated by H. R. Millar. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $1.75.

Our U. S. A., a Gay Geography, by Frank J. Taylor and Ruth Taylor. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $3.50.

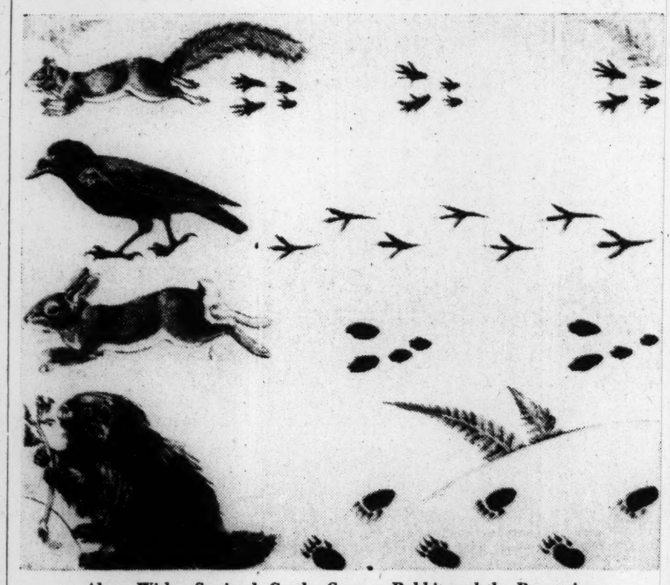
Rainbow in the Sky, by Louis Untermeyer. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $3.

Who Goes There? by Dorothy P. Lathrop. Illustrations by the author. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Book of Prehistoric Anials, by Raymond L. Ditmars. Maps and pictures in color by Helene Carter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Up in the Air, by Marjorie Flack. Illustrated by Karl Larsson. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A Little Lamb, by Helen and Alf Evers. New York: Farrar and Rinehard, Inc. $.75.



Along With a Squirrel, Go the Crow, a Rabbit and the Porcupine

An International Smile

I met a boy from far Japan
Outside my garden gate.
His eyes were slanted prettily,
His hair was black and straight.

To him I said, "Good morning,"
As plain as plain could be.
But he said back such funny words
They made no sense to me.

And then that boy screwed up his eyes,
And he began to cry.
But he cried in American,
The very same as I!

I smiled, and then he smiled at me
As friendly as you please.
And that is how I know I must
Have smiled in Japanese!

SARAH FOSS WOLVERTON

A Pet Puzzle

In the following ten sentences you will find everything you need for your dog.

1. She wore a ribbon entwined in her hair.
2. If you can't find Baby's bib, ask Ettie where she hid it.
3. He will stop and put it right.
4. The elephant began to trample ashes over the ground.
5. They said they would see me at eight.
6. What makes Bob rush about like that?
7. It is best to combine forces at the outset.
8. The squaw ate rice with her fingers.
9. Mr. and Mrs. McColl arrived very late.
10. The golden apple added greatly to the color.

[Answers On This Page Next Monday]

When Kitty Naps

My kitten loves to take a nap
Up on a big, high shelf.
She likes it better than my lap,
To snooze or rest herself.

It is so narrow that her feet
Are hanging off the side;
And yet her balance is complete,
She never seems to slide.

The shelf is filled with sundry things—
It matters not to her.
She lies on top of them and sings.
You ought to hear her purr!

She looks so funny with a cup
Or brush beneath her nose;
Stretched on a book, and all humped up,
With no place for her toes.

She has a basket all her own
With cushion soft and pretty.
But doesn't care for it at all—
Which really seems a pity!

She sometimes jumps in it and plays.
To sleep, though, she refuses.
That shelf is where she always stays
To take her daily snoozes.

I wish I knew just what she thinks
When she commits such treason.
But when I ask her she just winks
And won't divulge the reason.

MARIAN J. COBB

The Door Without a Key

"OF COURSE, it must have a key," said the little Go-Go man. "Every door has one." But all his friends told him that nobody had ever been able to find a key for that special door, and no locksmith had been clever enough to make one to fit it, and that he had better give up thinking about it and spend his time on something else.

"Give it up!" cried the little Go-Go man. "Indeed I won't." And he hurried off to the house of the old Wise Man to ask him what he should do.

"You must go through the Seventh Gate and into the Garden, and inquire of the Bird that sings there," the Wise Old Man told him. And that was all he would say.

The little Go-Go man was full of energy, and without waiting a moment he started off to find the Seventh Gate.

Over a stile and into a field he went, and there, at the end, was a gate which he easily opened and found himself in a wood.

"One," said he. "Only six more."

The wood was dark and lonesome, but he didn't mind that, and finally he came to the end and out onto a wide road.

Up the Hill

It led up to a hill, and far away at the top he could see a little house, gleaming white in the sunshine.

"That little house must have a garden and a gate," he thought, and began to climb the hill.

"Help me up! Oh do! My bundle is so heavy, I can't go on!" cried a small voice, and he stopped at once to see where the sound came from. There, behind a rock by the roadside, sat a little girl with a bundle as big as herself.

"Why, of course, I'll help you," he said. "Give me the package, and you can run along."

They pulled and tugged until the bundle was on his shoulders, and then he commenced to struggle up the hill behind the little girl.

It was a stiff climb, and the farther they went the stiffer it became, but at last they reached the top, and there, sure enough, was the gate.

"Two!" gasped the little Go-Go man. "Only five more." And pushing open the gate, he dropped the bundle on the doorstep.

"I should never have managed without you," said the little girl as she thanked him for his help, but he was so eager to get on that he only paused a moment to get his breath and then was off again.

Down the Dale

Down, down, down the other side of the hill he went, for that was the way the road ran, shining in the sunlight until it reached a pleasant valley with fields of golden grain.

"Come and help us!" cried some men who were busily working in the fields gathering in the corn.

Now the little Go-Go man much wanted to go on, but he had a very kind heart, and so he stopped, for he thought he would help them for a short time.

"Splendid!" cried the overseer. "Why the little chap does as much work as six men!"

When he heard this, he was so pleased that he stayed all day, and by nightfall all the grain was gathered in.

He slept under a hedge that night, and the next morning was off once more.

Up and down hill, through a marsh, and over a bridge he went, and there, right in front of him was a big green gate, and on it in white letters were the words: "SEVENTH GATE."

"Dear me!" said he. "How strange! Here I am at last. I must have gone through the others without noticing them."

Which was exactly what had happened, so busy had he been.

The Golden Key

He pushed open the Seventh Gate, and went into a beautiful garden. On a bough of an apple tree a bird was singing a song, so he sat down on the grass to listen to it. Now, it so happened that the song was all about the golden key that would open the Door, and very soon he knew exactly where to find it.

When the song was finished, the bird flew away, but that didn't matter because the little Go-Go man had at last found out what he wanted to know.

He still had quite a distance to travel, but by sunset the little golden key was in his pocket.

"And now I must hurry back and unlock the Door," he said to himself. "It's a long way, but the time will soon pass."

Then he rubbed his eyes and looked, for, strange to say, there, just in front of him, was the Door.

"How splendid!" he cried. And taking the little key out of his pocket, he fitted it into the lock.

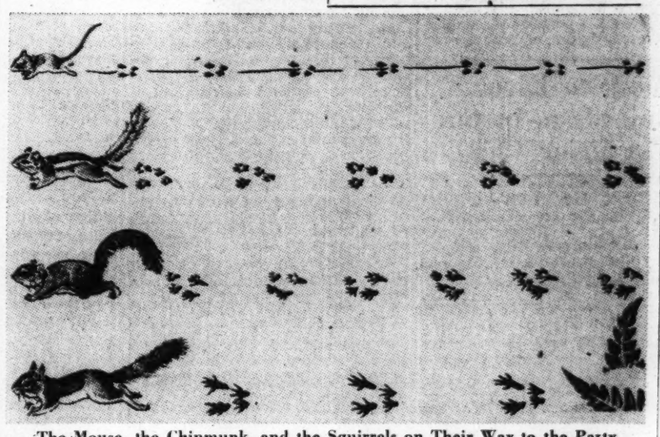
It turned quite easily, and the little Go-Go man opened the Door and went in.

And here the story ends, for everything was so lovely on the other side of the Door that he straightway made up his mind never to go back again.

Sing a Song of Seasons

Sing a song of seasons,
Happy days for all;
Blossoms in the summer,
Berries in the fall;
Snowflakes in the winter,
Bluebirds in the spring;
Sing a song of seasons,
Everybody sing!

MABEL LIVINGSTONE



The Mouse, the Chipmunk, and the Squirrels on Their Way to the Party

Answer To Doll's Names Puzzle

Bess. Daisy. Meg. Ann. Mabel. Kate. Susan. Ruth. Ada.

"Hey Fellows"

I have found something—just what we've been looking for. A single application of Lucky Tiger Vegetable Oil Hair Dressing tames your dry and wild hair right *now*... and mother says it has 'em all beat as it does the job in a jiffy. A small bottle has lots of mileage and it's not gummy or sticky, in fact

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Not Just
for
Grown-ups

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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

England

Derbyshire

Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 4.

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Ewen Hall, Wood Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Northumberland

Ashington: Princess Ballroom, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Piccadilly Cinema, Sparkhill, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Yorkshire

Pudsey (auspices Society, Leeds): Picture House, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

United States

Alabama

Auburn: Langdon Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

California

Alameda (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Marysville: Yuba County Junior College Auditorium, Seventeenth and B Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Oceanside: Christian Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Colorado

Grand Junction: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 6.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Florida

Lakeland: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

St. Augustine: Arsenal Auditorium, St. Francis and Marine Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Tallahassee: Church Auditorium, Adams and Call Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Idaho

Lewiston: Normal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 2.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, North Paulina Street and Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Fulton Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Wabash Avenue at Congress Street, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Feb. 4.

Lake Forest: Lake Forest High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Indiana

Tell City: Newman School Building, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Kansas

Iola: Senior High School, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church): Redford High School, Grand River Avenue and McNichols Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Ferndale: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Nine Mile Road West and Livernois Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb 7.

Missouri

Columbia (Organization at University of Missouri): Jesse Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3952 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

New Jersey

Camden: Walt Whitman Hotel Ballroom, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Auditorium, Towers Hotel, Clark and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Buffalo (Third Church): Church Edifice, Ferry Street and Norwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 8.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 4.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Port Chester: Junior High School, Irving Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3245 West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

New Philadelphia: Joseph Welty Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Okmulgee: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Oregon

Coquille: Odd Fellows Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Portland (joint lecture): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Pottsville: Necho-Allen Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Washington

Centralia: Eagles Hall, 219 South Tower Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Olympia (First Church): Capitol Park Auditorium, Capitol Way, between Eleventh and Union Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 2.

Puyallup: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.

Seattle (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Seattle (Eleventh Church): Third Church of Christ Scientist, Seventeenth Avenue, N. E., and East Fiftieth Street, 3 p. m., Feb 2.

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Vancouver: Vancouver High School Auditorium, Twenty-sixth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.

Wyoming

Lander: Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

W.C.T.U. Starts Drive In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, S. C. — Resolutions, intended to put teeth into the present South Carolina liquor law, were adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its recent annual convention here. The resolutions stated:

"1. That newspapers be permitted to publish names of all offenders of the law giving the nature of the misdemeanor of which they are guilty.

"2. That the present South Carolina law regarding the advertising of liquor on billboards be amended to make it unlawful not only to advertise liquor on billboards, but to advertise any spiritous liquors in newspapers, over the radio and in window displays.

"3. That anyone operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated shall pay a fine of not less than $100 and his driver's license be taken from him.

"4. That all liquor stores be barred from those counties that voted dry during the recent election."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Feb. 2

New England States

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, W1XAL, 10 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc).

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1090kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Territory

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Texas

Corpus Christi—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., Sundays, 7 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

British Railway Orders Cargo Ship and Dredger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Orders have been placed in Scotland for two new ships by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, it is announced here.

One of these vessels will be a cargo and livestock steamer for the Heysham-Belfast service, and the other will be a large dredger for use in deepening Fleetwood harbor. The new cargo steamer will be capable, it is said, of carrying 730 head of cattle, and will be 309 feet long and 45 feet broad. The engines will be turbines.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

NEW PATENTED BLOTTER has business reply card BUILT-IN! Mails for 1c; develops inquiries, orders; free samples. REPLYO, 225 Varick Street, New York.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

SALESMEN WANTED

PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, 9 E. 38th, New York, has openings in several sections for technically minded men to sell business and professional magazines; liberal commissions; specific territories; send details of experience.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath
114 FENWAY
5 and 6 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Hall, Bath
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street, Boston LAB. 7040

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Small apartment to share with young business woman; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable. ASP. 4990.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

CHOICE bachelor apt. for 1 or 2, available June to Oct.; 5 windows, garden; 1 hr. from N. Y.; $35 per mo. Address F. M. MASON, 345 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ONE OF BROOKLYN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL APARTMENT HOUSES, new, modern, directly on N. Y. Harbor; electric or gas refrigeration, free bus service, elevator, etc.; 2½, 3 and 4 rooms from $45 up. MARINE VIEW APARTMENTS, 72nd Street and Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ETCHER
56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont.
Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

SPECIALTY SERVICE STATION
Rear 882 Commonwealth Ave., Brookline, Mass.
Reliable Automobile Repairing.
All Makes of Cars.
FRANCIS T. WATSON, Prop.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER—Secretary, good education, age 24-30, thoroughly experienced traffic department; $25. ACORN AGENCY, 63 Park Row, New York City.

YOUNG GIRL, experienced for pastry shop afternoons and evenings; good salary. V-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Pitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1440

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Martin Schoepf, violin maker; tested strings, string instrument repairing, bow rehairing, work guaranteed. 852 Elm Street.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO wanted, cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave. (Apt. 24), Bronx, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
OR RENT FOR SUMMER
BOSTON—10-room house, furnished or not, in suburbs, good neighborhood, garage, some land; adjoins park; 20 minutes on rapid transit to city; price, unfurnished, $8500 Box A-12 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A HOME for rest and study; board and room $10 per week. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Avenue, Nashua, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, QUE.—Large, bright room in select apartment house, very central, suitable for one or two; breakfast and evening dinner; home atmosphere. BElair 3074.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont St., N. W.—A permanent or transient home; very desirable rooms and good wholesome meals. SUSIE P. FOWLER. Phone Adams 2089.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single, double rooms, board; clean, harmonious atmosphere; excellent meals; Southern cooking.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3526 13th St. N. W.—Comfortable single room with porch, next to bath, Columbia 5057.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—Lingerie pays big commissions daily; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED man wishes position cook-houseman; go anywhere; excellent references. Tel. Tillinghast 5-3765, 64 West 131st St., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE man, able to assume complete charge of shipping and receiving for large concern. Box X-7, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N.Y.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER OFFERS SERVICES day-week-month; rates reasonable. Write Box R-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 912 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN, executive ability for ladies' ready-to-wear department or specialty shop; capable saleswoman, window dressing experience. Write Box B-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Bromfield St., Boston

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

ELITE HAIRDRESSERS
BABETTE C. FULLER
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
Beauty Services in All Branches
Soft (filtered) Water Used.
1731 L St. N. W., Cor. of Conn. Ave.
Telephone National 4642

MAINE

AUBURN

Special Sale
ALL PRICES REDUCED in our BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Sweaters—Pants—Jackets—Suits, etc.
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 COURT STREET

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
6 MINOT AVE. Phone 162

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

W. C. BRYANT & SON
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
46 MAIN STREET

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
Jewelry, Silverware and China

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
announces
the premier showing of a complete assemblage of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
110 LISBON STREET

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

OXO CUBE
LEADBETTER'S CASH MARKET
Quality Groceries at Lowest Prices
5 SABATTUS STREET
Also Auburn, Lewiston as well as Maine

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

Shop in This Store During January
Clearance Sales in Effect Throughout the Store in Every Department . . . New Quality Merchandise at Low Prices.
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. S. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

You'll like the "drama" in our new
Knox Hats
for Spring!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

LEVINE'S
Women's and Misses'
Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Exclusive Styles in MARCHIONESS SHOES
Wright's Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Marchioness Shoe Co.
Jack Lelendre, Manager Tel. 1031
40 North Main St., Concord, N. H.
"Up Twenty Steps to Comfort"

DOVER

When Thinking of Quality Meats Think of
UNITED BUTCHERS
We Deal in the Highest Grade of Meats
Telephone 1313 Morrill Bldg.

THE SAVOIE SILK SHOP
MORRILL BUILDING
Corsets Fitted
Silks, Coat Linings, Curtains
Ladies' Accessories
NECKWEAR, HOSIERY
Choice Cotton Fabrics by the Yard

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

Call Telephone 73
and Have Your Goods Delivered at Your Home
We Can Serve You with Groceries, Vegetables, Cooked Meats, Cakes, Fancy Cookies, Bread, Nuts and Candy
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING, PERMANENT WAVING AND ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
450 Central Avenue Tel. 1195

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

Mooney's Clearance
Is Bargain Time for You
25% to 50% Savings
Living Room Suites—Dining Suites—Bedroom Suites—Kitchen Furniture—Odd Pieces—Rugs—Floor Coverings — Radios — Stoves — Lamps—Drapes—Curtains.
Join the Crowd!
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

MANCHESTER
Federal Savings AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Offers
$100 par value shares on a convenient easy payment plan. Your investment insured up to $5,000.
Last dividend 4%, 1% extra for systematic savings.
Or, you may obtain a loan to purchase a home at repayment rates which compare favorably with rent.
Full particulars on application.

HUBERT COAL CO.
17 STARK STREET
Reading Coal, Clearcoal, Rainey Coke
Shell Fuel and Range Oil
Courteous and Dependable Service Always
TEL. 106-W
Geo. R. Taylor, *Manager*

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets. Tel. 4620

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W
Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order.
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.

BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Winter Sport Headquarters
for Complete Line of
Snow Togs
Jackets, Ski Suits, Pants, Toques, Scarfs and Mittens
JAMES W. HILL CO.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery.
Billiken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks.

130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

SAVE IN THE JANUARY SALES AT
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Home of
KAMO COAL
Also Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

THE NEW BROADWAY
Department Store
Where Shopping Is a Pleasure
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Moderate Prices
3007-09 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Jones & Dvais
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149

Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue, West

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Princess Shops
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

MORGANTOWN

O. J. MORRISON CO.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

KROPFF BROS.
Registered Jeweler American Gem Society
Jewelry—Diamonds
Gem Stones
A Book on Diamonds Upon Request
METROPOLITAN THEATRE BUILDING

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant Street Phone 22

Canada

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

It is one of the most cherished beliefs of our firm that the retail business is an occupation of dignity and responsibility, and that success depends, in large measure, on the sense of accuracy of those who direct its policy.

You can shop at any of our Stores with confidence, knowing that the management desires that every transaction, no matter how large or small, shall be entirely satisfactory to the customer.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily except Saturday, 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Hudson's Bay Company
We invite you to see the new Brock Gas Ranges in our hardware department—
Phone 27141 for Particulars

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Your Home Deserves
FINE, NEW FURNITURE
Our Furniture Section has just received charming new styles in modern, livable furniture. Next time you are in the store—spend a pleasant few minutes seeing it!
FIFTH FLOOR

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Toiletries Toothpaste
WE DELIVER ANYTHING ANYWHERE
46 KENILWORTH AVE. N. GAR 2570

HARRISON COAL COMPANY
STELCO and BY-PRODUCT COKE
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
RALPH SEALE (Partner) Gar 8783-W

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

ROBINSON'S
is as near as your telephone
CALL
R. 4400
and ask for "The Shopper"
When it's very cold or very sloppy underfoot we'll be pleased to save you the trouble of coming down town. Just give our Shopping Service a call and your requirements will be attended to.

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

NEW RAG O'WASH
FULL BAG 89¢ ONE SECTION 39¢
TWO SECTIONS 59¢
ONE SECTION 39¢
SEND EVERYTHING
Close Poll-card at proper section
NO WEIGHT LIMIT
NO EXTRAS
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met 3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.
FOURTH FLOOR

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef.
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

WAUGH & MacKEWN
SPECIAL
Distributors of Repair Parts for Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, Motors and Refrigerators
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

OTTAWA

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
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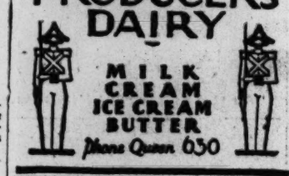

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Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
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Damp wash is picked up today and delivered tomorrow. Everything is snowy white, ready to be ironed.
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WOLFE-RASHKIS
Soprano
TEACHER OF SINGING
former Soloist with
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Available for Church and Concert Engagements.
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GEORGE COLES LIMITED
MAIN STORE
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5 BRANCHES
Hot and Cold Dinner
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1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR
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A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service.

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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ALWAYS ASK FOR
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14 Years' Continuous Service
Breakfasts - Luncheons
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 DIAL 3-2456
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The Cleaner
Office and Plant
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O'COATS and SUITS
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To Entertain You on Long Winter Nights?
and when you buy it, come to Simpson's, Montreal's Radio Headquarters. On the Sixth Floor you will find a complete range of new models in all the nationally known makes — at prices within range of every budget.
Simpson's Radio Service is on call 24 hours every day—moderate charges for all calls and repairs.
SIMPSON'S—SIXTH FLOOR
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Your Dollar Goes Farthest at STOP & SHOP
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Sparkling "DRY"
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WE DELIVER
Sold exclusively by STOP & SHOP Stores
30 oz. 2 for 25¢
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Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
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ACCOMPANISTS

ACCOMPANIST to Lieder singers recommended by Coenraad V. Bos. MAUD TAYLOR, 137 Holland Park Ave., London, W. 11. Park 9254.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

VAUXHALL SALOON, 20 H. P., 5 seater, six cylinder, perfect condition; new Feb., 1935; black and green; £195. Apply AINSWORTH JACKSON'S GARAGE, Maidenhead.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE in your address book: 26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2. Pad. 9461—Bed (spring mattress), bath and breakfast, 6/6; hot and cold all rooms; five bathrooms.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143.)

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, near Piccadilly and Bond St.—Small Millinery and Lingerie Business established 5 years; price £250; accountant's figures. Box W-271, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

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The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
Domestic, Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
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LONDON—Lady, Christian Scientist preferred, offered really happy home, au pair. Box M-2716, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place W. 1.

LONDON, 16 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington—Self-contained flats (newly converted); passenger lift, constant hot water, overlooking gardens; 3-4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; moderate. Chancery 8219.

LONDON—Attractive first floor flat; 3 bed., 2 reception, bath and kitchen, £215 p. a. inclusive; large rooms; near bus routes; suit practitioner. ALLSOP & CO., 21, Soho Square, W. 1. Gerrard 5847.

LONDON, SWAN COURT, CHELSEA—Two-roomed flat, 1 year's lease, option to renew; ideal for practitioner; very favourable terms. HOPE, 15 Swan Court, Chelsea, S. W. 3.

TOOTING COMMON, LONDON—In charming position close to Common and overlooking orchard; few minutes from Tube Station to City and West End; first floor flat in gentleman's house, containing: Large lounge, large bedroom and two other rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and separate W. C.; garden and garage if required; rent 27/6 per week inclusive. Apply: 132, Church Lane, S. W. 17, or OWNER, Clear View Hotel Worthing, Sussex.

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LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bedsitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON—Flatlet, near church and tube; 3 good rooms, unfurnished; bath, electric light, gas. 5 Chepstow Crescent, W. 11.

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BELFAST—Unfurnished house, 12 Hawthorndon Road: knock; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, etc.; garden. Apply NELSON RUSSELL, 34 Royal Avenue.

SELSEY, SUSSEX—Adjoined cottages to let, with established tea and guest business; excellent position; garden; equipment and some furniture for sale. BURT, Foot's Farm.

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Members of the British Launderers Research Association

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Depot at 150 High Street
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CECIL DAY, F. B. O. A., CONSULTING OPTICIAN—In personal attendance at LONDON CAMBERLEY, BRISTOL. Appointments can be arranged by writing to CECIL DAY, 68 High St., Camberley, Surrey. Tel. No. Camberley 648

W. E. JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (trading as J. Whitehouse). Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). At 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. We can supply every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6085.

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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

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LONDON—Gentlewoman, Christian Scientist preferred, desired as paying guest; preferably one willing to share small car and fond of gardening. Box M-2716, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Bayswater—Paying guests received; students welcomed; happy home life; constant hot water; from 20/-. 137 Inverness Ter., W. 2.

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LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Strong, capable man, age between 35 and 40, as cleaner and porter for Christian Science church, London. Box M-2752, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

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GENTLEMAN desires position responsibility and trust; 15 years' business experience; would act as secretary or supervise accounts department. Box K-1907, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEWOMAN requires post as useful companion, daily or otherwise, with valued experience in managing a household, or would act as caretaker; excellent at shopping; fond of animals; exceptional references. Box M-894, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY can undertake confidential secretarial work; shorthand, typing, filing, accounts; 10 years' experience; highest testimonials. Box W-288, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON, LEE, S. E. 12—OFFERS COMFORTABLE HOME: near train and bus; board optional. 47, Leyland Rd. Ph. Lee Green 2739.

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BEDFORD PARK, LONDON—Two unfurnished rooms in private house. £1 each. Chiswick 5613. Box W-275, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan bed-sitting rooms from 30/- weekly including breakfast, baths, service, light, constant hot water; other meals optional. MRS. C. MILLIGAN, 20, Bramham Gdns., Earls Court. FLA. 1663.

LONDON, S. W. 5—At 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 6059) and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4693); comfortable bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional; from 25/- single.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park, 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

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LONDON, 19 Cambridge St., W. 2—Furnished suite first floor: good cupboard space, hot and cold, telephone, meals, service. PADD. 4859.

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MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
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First-class Service Moderate Charges
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LONDON

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Rigault Road, Fulham
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Reasonable prices

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Your Dress Allowance Goes Further at the Unique
ONE-PRICE DRESS SHOP
Everything 2½ Guineas
Morning, afternoon, dinner and evening dresses, evening wraps, suits, ensembles, tailor-mades, coats. Brides' and bridesmaids' dresses. Made in own workrooms of quality materials and styled always after latest Paris fashions. EARLY SPRING MODELS NOW READY.
Only Demand does it. 106 BAKER ST., W. 1

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Estimates and advice willingly given.
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with a Resolution to Try
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31-35 BRICK STREET W. 1.
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LONDON

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Specialists in all types of furniture made in our own factory. Loose covers and curtains, original designs for lamps and all decorative furnishings, carpets and rugs of *every* description. Down cushions a speciality. Everything suitable for small flats, houses, and wedding presents.

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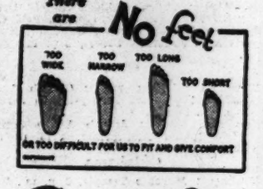

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Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches. Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats.
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Let us phone for your orders daily
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Phone: FLAxman 1701.
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Works: Manresa Rd., Chelsea
Postal Address, 97a King's Road, S.W.3

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Dressmaking to Individual Taste
Large Sizes a Specialty
Jrd. Joan E. Daniels
Regent House (Opposite Arcadia) REGENT PARK RD.
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For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
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Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

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—FRANCIS DE SALES

Daily Features

FORCE may subdue, but love gains; and he that forgives first wins the laurel.
—PENN

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 57

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

JUDAH (Continued)

Joel the Prophet (800 B. C.)
Prophesied probably during the reign of Joash, possibly Uzziah, II Chr. chs. 22, 23, 24
A contemporary of Elisha; in his youth he may have known Elijah
Family unknown, Joel 1:1; first prophet of Judah
First part of book presents calamities and a call to fasting, prayer and repentance, 1:1 to 2:17
Calamities are: the palmer-worm, locust - cankerworm, caterpillar and drought, 1: 4, 10-12, 17-20; 2:4-10, 23-24
Second part: Material and spiritual blessings following reformation, 2:18 to 3:21
Blessings are: rains, fruits, outpourings of the Holy Spirit and overthrow of cruel enemies, 2: 20-25, 28-29; 3:1-8, 14, 18-21
Isaiah Hebrew "The Salvation of Jehovah" (760-698 B. C.) One of the major prophets
Son of Amoz (not Amos the prophet), Isa. 1:1
Isaiah lived in Jerusalem; probably born and educated in Jerusalem; his devotion to his native city is unsurpassed, 7:3; 8: 1-2; 37:1-7; 33-35; 38:1-8; 39: 1-8
His message was to Judah and Jerusalem. He is justly accounted the chief of the writing prophets, the first of the four major prophets
Wife and sons: His wife he calls the "prophetess," 8:3
He has two sons whose names were signs of coming events, Shear-jashub meaning "a Remnant shall return," and Maher-shalal-hashbaz meaning "haste ye, haste to the spoil," or "speed-spoil-hurry-prey," 7:3; 8: 3, 18
Isaiah began to prophesy in the year Uzziah king of Judah dies, 6:1
Wrote a history of Uzziah's reign, II Chr. 26:22
At this time Uzziah was a leper, and Jotham was regent, II K. 15:5
He prophesied throughout the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, 1:1
Events recorded in Isaiah cover a period of 62 years
He was a contemporary with Hosea and Micah

(To Be Continued Daily)

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

GERRY—This name, like those of *Geary, Gary,* and *Garry,* comes from one of those heroes of romance whose exploits were sung in the Middle Ages by wandering minstrels. His name was *Geri* or *Gerin.* In that famous classic, the *Chanson de Roland,* occurs the line, "U est Gerins e sis compainz Geriers" (in modern English, "Where is *Gerin* and his comrade *Gerier*"). The renown of these French paladins, like those of the British Knights of the Round Table, spread throughout Europe, and gave rise to many surnames.

Hiltabidel—This is a rare patronymic surname derived from a compound baptismal name to which there are but passing references in ancient records. The name *Hildaberd,* of which it is probably a variant, occurs more frequently.

Lias—This is a Scriptural surname and a shortened form of *Elias,* which was one of the most popular Old Testament names among our forefathers. From the name of this prophet we have also the surnames *Ely, Ellis,* and *Elliot.*

Astarita—This name is probably an altered spelling of the name *Astartiva* or *Astartivant,* which occur in old records. The form *-tijant* is commoner. In this name the first element is Mid-English *stert,* "to start."

Tozier—This and *Tozer* appear in a thirteenth - century Roll ("*Valor Ecclesiasticus*") as *Tozer* and *Towzer.* The name is from the wool trade, in which many workers were employed in medieval times. A *Tozer* tease.' the cloth with a teasel.

Wa .burn—This name in its compound form is from a locality. The first element in the name, *wash,* has more than one origin, but the addition of *burn* fixes it as local. *Wash* is fro: Mid - English *waze,* meaning "ooze or pool," and *burn* is for stream; and it was from such a place that the first owner of the name derived it.

Swan Family

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Los Angeles

Guarding the Young Ones

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Caustic for Calves

LONG horns for cows may be picturesque, but the farmer finds them a nuisance. Dehorning is sometimes undesirable. Horns may be prevented from growing by applying a caustic stick to the calf's head when it is only a few days old. This simple process, if carefully done, is painless and leaves no scars. A man whose duties take him about the farming sections might find in this a profitable sideline, as the charge for material is slight. Directions may be obtained from farm papers or the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Mrs.) M. McC. F.

Daily Anecdote

While Others Slept

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BRUTUS was a great lover of books, and spent every moment possible in reading. On the eve of the great battle of Pharsalia, when he was serving under Pompey, the men were encamped on a marshy plain. It had been a strenuous campaign, and the men and officers were glad of an opportunity to sleep.

Brutus, fresh from his bath, retired to his tent; and while the others slumbered, he read the history of Polybius until dawn—incidentally drawing a plan from what he read.

What They Say

The Good of All

"If we realize that the ultimate good of all is more advantageous than the temporary good that may accrue to one nation or to one individual, we will be able to meet questions that arise and adjust them in a sane and reasonable manner."—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

A Free Country

"I do not believe in arbitrary authority to 'regulate' vested in men any more than is absolutely necessary."—*James P. Warburg.*

The War to End War

"If those men who gave their lives during the World War were here today, they would be encouraged by the progress of 'war to end war,' no matter how the outlook may seem."—*Ruth Cranston.*

For the Scrapbook

Opportunity

Opportunity:
They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock, and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

—*Walter Malone*

Fallow Time

If we want a reason for the poor quality of the average human mind, we can find it in this lack of fallow time. The minds of the millions who live in our modern cities are like fields that are continually being plowed over and over, and as a necessary consequence they can bear no crops.—*W. J. Turner.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page)

1. What great empire now has a new ruler?
2. What title did the Prince of Wales assume on becoming King?
3. Counting Edward VIII, how many rulers has Britain had?
4. What title does the widowed Queen Mary now have?
5. Have the views of President Roosevelt with regard to the bonus been changed since his first veto eight months ago?
6. How many times has the soldiers' bonus legislation been vetoed?
7. By what vote did the House of Representatives override the Presidential veto of the soldiers' bonus bill on Jan. 24?
8. Who is the new Premier of France?
9. Whom did Premier Sarraut succeed?
10. What does the change of government in France indicate with regard to the League's sanctions policy?
11. What five powers have announced a mutual assistance pact in the event Italy attacks any one of them?
12. What is the Administration's latest plan for helping the farmers, now that the AAA has been declared unconstitutional?
13. Who has been awarded, for the second time, the Harmon Trophy for outstanding piloting in the air?
14. What prominent labor leader has just been handed an ultimatum by the American Federation of Labor?
15. How many bootleg stills were seized by the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit last year?
16. What is the goal set for America's air armada for 1936?
17. How did 1935 rank in sales of canned goods in America?
18. How have the Long forces fared in Louisiana since the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long?
19. What was the outcome of the notorious Stavisky case in France?
20. The Legislature of what State is considering a proposed constitutional amendment which would open the public Treasury for the maintenance of parochial schools?

(What is your score?)

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: You can tell a rich man. When he says his shoes are four years old, he is bragging instead of complaining.

El Paso World News: Only an hour to solve this little brain tester: What was the outcome of the Gran Chaco war?

Norfolk Ledger: The depression cost the United States $26,000,000,000, and we are all agreed it wasn't worth it.

Humorist: "No pets, no children, and no radio," were among the terms of an agreement a South London tenant had to sign for the lease of a flat. Before affixing his signature he admitted quite frankly that he owned a very loud pair of mauve pyjamas and that his shoes squeaked.

St. Louis Star-Times: The bachelor has one advantage. Nobody uses his money to buy him gifts he doesn't want.

Stars on the Pond

Monitor Camera Club From E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

Water Lilies—a Patch of Fallen Sky

In Lighter Vein

Ye Gifte Supreme

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman were having lunch together.

"By the way, did either of you go to Smythe's wedding?" inquired the Englishman. "I wasn't able to, but I sent him a dinner service set for twelve people."

"I wasn't there, either," said the Irishman, "but I sent a tea set for twenty-four people. Were you there, McTavish?"

"No, I couldn't get there, but I sent him a pair of sugar tongs for a hundred people."

Long Distance

"Hello! This is long distance. I have a call for you from Miami."

"Hello! This is Ben. Listen, Jack. I'm stranded here and need $100."

"Something must be wrong with the 'phone."

"I want $100."

"Something must be wrong with the connection."

Operator: "I can hear it O. K."

"Well, you give him the $100."—*Masonic Craftsmen.*

Her Viewpoint

On his tour of an English district, an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote on the blackboard "LXXX." Then, peering over at a good-looking girl in the first row, he said:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the G.-L. G. replied.—*Washington Labor.*

Candor?

"That man wants me to lend him some money. Do you know anything about him?"

"I know him as well as I know you. Don't lend him a cent, old man."—*Toronto Globe.*

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Bylaws

Question: If an organization has in its bylaws a provision that bylaws may be amended by majority vote of the members present at a meeting, provided due notice of the pending amendment has been properly given, what ought to be done if the board of directors of the organization makes an amendment, and has it incorporated in the bylaws without consulting the members?

Answer: Such a procedure is a violation of the bylaws, and, whether ignorant or intentional, should be corrected as soon as possible. If a majority of the membership is in accord with the bylaw, this could be done by the board's submitting the bylaw in the proper way for adoption by the members, thus in effect ratifying its action in having it printed in the bylaws.

If, because of disagreement, or for any other reason, the board should not do this, any member of any meeting could raise the point that the amendment was not properly adopted, therefore void; whereupon it would be the duty of the chair to declare the action of the board void. If the chair does not do so, an appeal could be made from the chair's decision, which would be decided by vote. If necessary, the majority at any meeting may, by vote, take any other such action as will see that its wish prevails.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Rochester, N. Y.

THE household consists of Aunt Lucy, Uncle Stan, and a dependent niece. Though their small farm has yielded them never more than a moderate living, Aunt Lucy has always contrived to be helpful to others. Lately, what with low prices for farm produce, and Uncle Stan's incapacity, the moderate living has become a very meager one. But a kindly deed has been a ray of light in the darkness, and some of Aunty Lucy's bread cast upon the waters has returned to her.

A severe windstorm during the past summer, which did much damage to trees about the countryside, uprooted a big elm which stood in the pasture back of the house. A visitor who occasionally came to buy butter and eggs had seen the tree lying there, and later noticed and commented upon the gradual disappearance of the great limbs. Then the story came out:

A former neighbor, an office worker in the city, whose love for the country brought him back frequently to the old scenes, decided that since it was impossible for him to get away this year for the usual vacation, and since sawing wood was one of his favorite outdoor recreations, he would spend his vacation a day, or half a day, at a time turning the elm tree into firewood. So, frequently during the late summer and fall, he would be seen back in the pasture wielding axe and saw, in full enjoyment of bright sun, open air, and the manly pursuit of wood chopping.

Always his wife came with him, spending the time at her knitting, and providing a much appreciated picnic lunch for the noon. The mother-in-law, too, joined in, and even decided she would undertake to manage, for one or two cuts, one end of the crosscut saw, and, to the surprise of all, herself included, she held to the job through one entire day!

The old elm is gone now; and in its place is an enormous quantity of firewood, all sawed and split to a uniform size, ready for the stove, and stacked with a neatness surely never before achieved! Aunt Lucy and Uncle Stan are happy in the assurance of abundant protection against the freezing blasts; and the satisfaction in the heart of "the hewer of wood" surely must exceed that of the ordinary vacationer for pleasure only; and, moreover, the deed has warmed the hearts of many a one who sees herein the endless operation of that eternal law of good which blesses all who open their hearts to the instinct to give, to help, and to serve.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The British Empire.
2. Edward VIII.
3. 59.
4. The King himself has designated her title as "the Queen Mother."
5. No. In his veto message on Jan. 24, he said: "I respectfully refer the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to every word I said then [eight months ago, in first veto]. My convictions are as impelling today as they were then. Therefore, I cannot change them."
6. Five times: By Harding in 1922; by Coolidge in 1924; by Hoover in 1931, and by Roosevelt in 1935 and 1936.
7. The veto was overridden by 324 to 61.
8. Albert Sarraut.
9. Pierre Laval.
10. There is an indication of more wholehearted support of the League sanctions policy and of a more cordial co-operation with Britain's efforts to render this policy effective in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.
11. Great Britain, France, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia.
12. A temporary venture dependent on the establishment by 1938 of a little AAA in each of the 48 states.
13. Dean C. Smith, a Principia graduate of 1917, who is a regular pilot of the American Airlines on its New York-Chicago run.
14. John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization has been ordered to "immediately dissolve" and "cease to function."
15. Despite the availability of liquor owing to repeal, 16,585 stills operated by bootleggers were seized last year.
16. Three thousand planes. The navy reports 1038 planes, with contracts for 400 new ones; and the army has 1196, with contracts for 500 more.
17. The total 1935 pack was 6,000,000,000 cans; and the sales total had a rise of $100,000,000. It was the banner year in the canned goods industry.
18. In the elections in Louisiana last week the Long forces won easily. Feeble opposition was encountered by the machine built up by the late senator.
19. Nine men convicted in the Stavisky frauds must share in $2,389,000 damages sought by individuals.
20. New York.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Tubby Has Inside Information*

By LE PELLEY

CONTINUING THE REHEARSAL FOR "KING ALFRED AND THE CAKES"
TUBBY IS NOW ONE OF THE ACTORS.
DON'T BE SCARED — THIS IS THE HAT I WEAR FOR MY PART AS LEADER OF THE DANES
MARMADUKE IS KING ALFRED THE GREAT, AND WHEN HE IS CHASED BY MY MEN, HE PRETENDS HE IS A PEASANT WOMAN'S HUSBAND COOKING SOME CAKES —
PLUNKY
BUT HE FOOLS MY MEN — BECAUSE WHEN HE BURNS THE CAKES, THE WOMAN BEATS HIM — BUT I AM SUSPICIOUS AND COME BACK TO THE COTTAGE !
DOES HE GET AWAY ??
HE GETS AWAY BECAUSE THAT'S THE WAY IT IS IN THE STORY
BUT PLUNKY!! ALL THE TIME I KNOW HE'S HIDING IN THAT WOOD BOX !!

The Magic Pencil—*In Pursuit of the Pencil*

By STURGES

DISCONSOLATE CHILDREN, TRUE - THEY HAVE THE TANK. BUT THERE IS A WIDE OCEAN BETWEEN THEM AND HOME.
LOOK! MIDGE - A PIECE OF LEAD FROM THE MAGIC PENCIL - IT BROKE WHEN IT HIT THE TREE
JUST ENOUGH TO MAKE A SMALL SPEED BOAT
NOW - TO RECOVER THE MAGIC PENCIL BEFORE IT GOES OVER THE FALLS. A FEW MILES BELOW.
Sturges

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Journey's End*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW SIT DOWN, PETE, UPON THE SLED; YOU ARE MY PASSENGER," I SAID.
WE BADE MT. EREBUS GOOD-BYE. SAID PETE WITH JOY, "I LIKE TO FLY."
WE FLEW ALL DAY AND ALL NIGHT TOO; BUT WHICH WAS WHICH WE NEVER KNEW,
BECAUSE THE SUN SHONE CONSTANTLY. AT LAST, BENEATH, WAS WEDDELL SEA!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Will "Al" Smith Take a Walk?

"AL" SMITH'S castigation of the New Deal at the Liberty League dinner may prove to be as historic as it was picturesque. His threat to "take a walk" may mean a split in the Democratic Party. But it is unlikely that Mr. Smith will "walk" far enough to join the Republicans, or even to support a rival Democratic ticket.

His tremendously effective analysis of the Roosevelt departure from the 1932 platform will startle some Democrats and may cause many to break with the President when the time to vote arrives. There can be no doubt about the New Deal's abandonment of major planks in the party platform and never was that abandonment more clearly portrayed. Senator Robinson, who is expected to answer the Smith attack, has his work cut out for him. But it is quite possible that when the time comes to write a new Democratic platform at Philadelphia in June a general endorsement of new-deal measures as an emergency necessity will be followed by reaffirmation of traditional Democratic doctrines and even some 1932 planks.

And the prospect is that the majority of Democrats will line up with their party organization. Two former presidential nominees, Mr. Smith and John W. Davis, and some other outstanding Democrats are protesting. But the rank and file, even of their old followers, will not likely follow them into the Liberty League.

And on most of the departures from the 1932 platform, Congress, including many Republicans as well as conservative Democrats, has been with the President. Mr. Roosevelt is mistaken if he thinks that either Congress or the country is in the same temper today. It is true that some of the New Deal's severest critics—and Democrats like Senators Glass, Tydings, and Gore have been more severe than the Republicans—will not bolt the party. They may insist on returning to the 1932 basis.

Mr. Smith's appeal to Democratic leaders to take their minds off politics and "do the right thing and not the expedient thing" can be echoed by all. As can his opposition to arousing class against class.

The attack on Congress as a "rubber stamp" was more courageous than accurate. The assumption was that Congress has merely ratified White House decrees. The charge might have been made with much truth in the days when nearly the whole country was applauding the speed with which emergency measures were put into force. But coming the day after the House of Representatives had tossed a Roosevelt veto of the bonus aside by a five-to-one vote, it hardly fits.

In normal times there is far more danger of Congress rubber-stamping gifts to pressure groups such as veterans, farmers, Townsendites, labor, chambers of commerce (who wanted NRA) and tariff beneficiaries, than that the Chief Executive will dictate legislation. Most of the new-deal measures have turned out to be sops to some of these groups. And the basic political issues today in the United States are between economic or sectional elements who wish to control the Government—between city and country, farm and factory, East and West—much more than they are between Communism and democracy. If we can check the influence of blocs on the Government and on legislation, and make democracy work, Communism will have no chance.

Governor Curley's Hero

FOR some time Massachusetts citizens have wondered just who Governor Curley's hero is. Caesar? Machiavelli? A dwindling contingent still felt that their Governor desired nought but to be "the poor man's friend."

In committing himself yesterday at a meeting sponsored by the League for American Neutrality, the Governor confirmed suspicions of another nature. His hero appears to be Benito Mussolini.

Declared the Governor:

> For ten years he has been the one dominant force for the peace of Europe and the peace of the world. How easily we forget the days of 1920 when the wave of Communism and Bolshevism swept over Russia, when this man stood out alone with his Black Shirts and stopped the mad rush of Communism which threatened to engulf the world.

The Governor then went on to stress Mussolini's eminence as the guardian of Christianity in the world and, generally speaking, conjured up a hero even Carlyle might have bowed to.

Curious as the Governor's remarks may sound, is it not strange how closely his methods parallel those of the Fascists? Those methods have brought the schools under his direct dominance. They have converted as far as possible the agencies designed to protect public interest into cogs for a political machine. The Governor cried "Communism!" when there was no Communism—somewhat as some European leaders have done—perhaps because he realized the psychological effect it would have in arousing a misguided sense of patriotism.

Many must be wondering whether the Governor's remarks were aimed merely at bringing home the 135,000 Italian votes in the State, or whether he has already been measured for a black shirt.

A Sense of Beauty

IS THE sense of the beautiful too closely confined by a tyranny of words? Are people not too ready to consider all cottages picturesque, merely because they are cottages, and to condemn all electricity pylons, which bestride the landscape like huge, gaunt giants, as ugly, for no better reason than that they have not behind them a long literary tradition endowing them with sentimental and agreeable associations? These questions are suggested by the resolution of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England to ask for the introduction into the schools of Britain of a systematic training in the sense of the beautiful.

If systematic training be embarked upon, it may well be one of its chief aims to encourage people to look at things with their eyes clearly open, rather than to think about them in a haze of memories sentimentally invoked by literary associations. People will then realize that not all thatched roofs are lovely, and that many manifestations of modern existence, such as certain motorcars, and, yes, even some pylons, may be actually aesthetically satisfying, and so lead to a better-balanced, and therefore more effective, appreciation of what constitutes a beautiful countryside or city.

For scores of years people were unable to see that the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, or the Angel Choir of Lincoln, was lovely, because they were both "Gothic." But the power of the word "Gothic" to cloud the eyes has vanished, just as the power of "Chinese" or "Byzantine" is vanishing, and so much new beauty has been revealed. A similar escape from literary associations today might have similar effects.

Two Myths Don't Make a Fact

ERROR is no corrective of error. But some of the propaganda employed to counter the supposition that the United States went to war in 1917 solely for commercial reasons seems only to add fiction to fiction. For this propaganda would leave one with the impression that trade had nothing to do with American entry into the war.

Walter Millis, in two articles he is writing for the Nation, examines a tendency on the part of some authorities to belittle the importance of war trade as a war incentive. Mr. Millis, whose "Road to War" was one of the outstanding books in 1935, observes in the first article:

> In thus abolishing some of the mythological ideas now current as to the economic influences behind the American declaration of war, these authorities seem to be in danger of manufacturing an equally misleading myth of their own.

And it would indeed be a myth that trade played no part in determining whether the United States could or could not remain neutral when its "freedom of the seas" was jeopardized by a life-and-death struggle between great sea powers. For "freedom of the seas" loses much of its meaning when divorced from the claim of a right to trade in war zones unmolested by either of the belligerents. Admiral Sims, who because of American insistence on rights to trade on war found himself commanding all American naval forces in European waters in 1918, said, in a recent issue of the Forum, that "the most powerful cause for insisting upon the freedom of the seas is the pressure of greed, of commercial interests."

How America got into the last war is hugely important to all Americans who want to keep their country out of another war. To base peace efforts on the assumption that trade alone caused the United States to take up arms in 1917 would leave other causes free to operate toward a like result in the future. For other causes there surely were. But to consider the commercial and financial factor as of "negligible importance" would be to ignore one very potent cause for going to war—and a cause not worth fighting for.

Fear for Safety?

IT IS a compliment to the intelligence of the average American that efforts to promote highway safety through the instrumentality of fear are due to be short lived. This was made clear recently in the sudden alignment of several nation-wide organizations, including some automobile manufacturers, against the so-called "horror" pamphlets describing gruesome details of road accidents for reckless driver consumption. Automobile companies, no doubt, realize that such a campaign is inimical to their interests as sellers of cars, but this fact does not diminish the force of arguments against relying on fear to insure safety.

When first publicized by a national journal, the "fear" campaign became a cog in safety machinery throughout the United States. Many localities soon dropped the idea, but others still cling to it. To the latter Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, addressed this pertinent remark: "Safety campaigns should educate and not terrify drivers."

Fear campaigns, building from a negative premise, seek to reach a positive conclusion. They attempt to reconcile two qualities, diametrically opposed to each other—fear and safety. Where one is found, the other is absent. Mr. Sloan's statement bears repeating: "Safety is the outgrowth of education, not fear."

Pawn Into Mandate

Book News of the Day

COLONIES and various undeveloped areas, like Ethiopia, are, as we have seen, but pawns on the chessboard of diplomacy. Their exploitation, regardless of the wishes and interests of the natives, is considered by many an integral part of Europe's "civilizing mission." To a growing number of accredited interpreters of the international conscience, however, these native preserves are, on the contrary, in the words of Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, "a sacred trust for civilization." In this latter class are Sir Arthur Salter, Lord Lothian, Sir John Harris, Prof. Norman Bentwich, Prof. William Macmillan and Lord Lugard, men of ripe experience in these matters, all of whom except the last named are represented in the record of a recent discussion arranged by the National Peace Council (PEACE AND THE COLONIAL EMPIRE. London: National Peace Council. 6d.).

The object of the conference was to impress upon the British Government and public opinion the urgent need for that investigation into the grievances of the "have-not" countries on which Sir Samuel Hoare touched in his speech at the League Assembly last September. Actually, Sir Arthur Salter was the only speaker who addressed himself directly to that subject—though Lord Lothian, too, re-affirmed what is now an accepted truth, that "the League cannot possibly succeed if it is to become only an instrument for maintaining the status quo under threat of war." The discussion ranged over the much wider field of colonial administration, and there was a consensus that it was essential, in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant, to transform pawn into mandate.

Sir Arthur Salter's brilliant analysis of the motives underlying the resentment of Italy, Germany and Japan concludes with a proposal for "a general international convention guaranteed by all the great colonial powers, guaranteeing that at all times raw materials should be supplied on equal terms to all purchasers." But he observes that the problem evoked by Sir Samuel Hoare is really only a part of the much wider problem of the unequal distribution of resources throughout the world and the need for an international technique of treaty revision. He points out that for climatic reasons colonies offer no solution for the surplus population difficulty, that, because backward areas cannot decently be regarded any longer as pawns or "estates," a transfer of colonies to the dissatisfied nations is "wrong and impracticable" and that, because the distress of the "have-not" states is mainly psychological, the only real remedy is extension of the mandate method to all non-self-governing countries.

With differing points of emphasis there is general acceptance here of this idea of placing such territories on the mandate standard. And Professor Bentwich calls upon Great Britain to give the lead (a) because she has at present the lion's share and (b) because by her own professions her colonies are held as a trust.

W. H. C.

Sight-Seers at the League

IN THE hall of the League building they made a curious group. The younger woman had a khaki blouse, a red kerchief round her neck, a knapsack strapped on her back, a pair of short blue breeches, heavy walking shoes, and a stout stick. She was bareheaded and bronzed. Her companion, who was older, had not ventured to depart so boldly from conventional attire. She still stuck to skirts. But the skirts, though skirts, were indefinably mannish, and her reeferish coat had the rakish air of something between a collegian's and a seagoer's jacket.

"Which is the way out?" asked the younger one in a scarcely comprehensible French.

Naturally I answered in English, to their immense relief.

"Oh, so you speak English!" exclaimed the skirted companion. "I dare say, though, you know any number of languages."

I confessed my ignorance of "many" tongues, but boasted vicariously of a friend who was acquainted with seventeen languages, and who wrote sonnets in Turkish.

They were duly impressed, and some of the glory of my friend was reflected on me. "Just think what it means, knowing all those ways of speech! Why, we have an awful job to get along in French. And to imagine that there are sixty different nations represented here. If they all started talking their own language. . . ."

I explained that the English and the French languages were officially employed, and that delegates usually chose one or the other, though occasionally German was heard, and sometimes there were Spanish translations. It appeared they were hiking, and could not leave Geneva out of their itinerary. They were taking their holiday, and thought they ought to see how the League, of which they had read so much, worked.

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They were just two of an innumerable throng of visitors, casual or organized, solitary or in parties, on foot or in automobiles, who find their way to the League all the year round, but who esteem themselves particularly happy if there is a council or an assembly in session. To be sure there are advantages in lighting on the League when the delegates are absent, for then they can have the run of the rooms, and can peer into all the haunts of the world's statesmen. The other day, happening to stroll into the place where plenary meetings are held, I saw an elderly man going through all the motions of a perfervid, though silent, discourse, on the rostrum, while his wife was busy snapshotting him. I am sure that picture of him as a League orator will be cherished in the family album. . . . They wander, often escorted, but occasionally unaccompanied, through the empty corridors, and open door after door, thrilled by the experience. Yet they miss, in these intersessions, the supreme delight of sitting in the gallery listening to the Edens and the Lavals, the Litvinoffs and the Beneš, the Aloisis and the Titulescos, and all the rest whose features have become familiar to newspaper readers in all lands.

Down in the annex there are, at a bookstall, willing young men and women of American nationality, to help these visitors; and it is surprising how many really come from the United States. Sometimes I am inclined to think that the real cult of the League is America. It sounds paradoxical, considering that the United States has always refused to join the League. Yet so it is. And this extraordinary interest in the League and its doings is to be remarked in the steady stream of American tourists who enter the portals of the Palais des Nations.

Nevertheless, the British are also conspicuously in evidence. The British take the League seriously, and look to it to organize permanent peace. There are millions of British men and women—as was recently shown in the unofficial plebiscite—who place their supreme hope of a decent world in the Geneva institution. They are not always as critical as real supporters of the League should be, if it is ever to be shaped aright and to perform effective work. If you did not know how to distinguish Britishers in Geneva, from the men or women of other nationalities, by the cast of their countenances, by their general deportment, you would still recognize them by the special earnestness with which they approach the edifice in whose existence they repose their trust. I am certain that nowhere is the League regarded with such veneration as in England.

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It must not, however, be supposed that French tourists are lacking. After all, they have only to cross one frontier, and Geneva is alive with traditions of great French writers. Curiously, the Germans, though Germany has gone out of the League, are very noticeable. Eastern Europe is well represented at Geneva, for the smaller nations are anxious to make the fullest use of the machinery of the League, and students and social workers naturally direct their steps here. With the admission of Russia, the Russians in the Swiss city have tremendously increased.

But what gives the observer a real sense of the cosmopolitan character of Geneva, is the variety of colored races he encounters in the streets and in the hall of the League. Here are yellow men, and copper-colored men, and black men, of every nuance. They come from China and Japan, from the different regions of Africa, from Persia and Arabia, from India and Afghanistan; from the Pacific Ocean, from the waters around the American continent, they come from the ends of the earth to this center where the fundamental equality of men is taken to be axiomatic.

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It is not easy for the harassed officials to supply tickets for all these tourists to the peace capital. They naturally want to be present at a meeting. But when is there to be a meeting? That is more than the officials can always know in advance.

The fortunate ones, whose tickets coincide with a meeting day, line up in good time. They fill the galleries, above the press men, and they survey the scene with opera glasses, picking out the men of whom they have heard and whose pictures they have studied. They help each other to distinguish the statesmen. They are of all ages, of all nationalities, of all walks in life, perched up there in the galleries, anxious not to lose an iota of a séance that for the habitués has perhaps become banal, but for them is full of glamour.

And it is worth while, out of no idle curiosity, but with a consciousness of the importance of the experiment out of which must some day emerge a real world federation, to be a tourist in Geneva, looking at and listening to the most ordinary meeting of the League of Nations.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

A Mexican Idealist

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On reading the news article on Mexico's religious policy in the Monitor recently, I am reminded of a number of things that I have read in a very interesting book that has recently come to my attenion.

The book is entitled "Vida Rural," and was written by Ernesto Martinez de Alva. It has been printed by the Mexican Government and distributed free of cost to the rural population of Mexico by the Ministry of Public Education. The book is admittedly "propaganda," but we must remember that in Mexico the word "propaganda" is not used in the same opprobrious sense that it has in this country. There it is almost synonymous with "educación."

It has always been my opinion that the so-called anti-religious policy of the Mexican Government was directed against the temporal and political power of the Roman Catholic Church, and not against religious beliefs either Catholic or Protestant; and that the so-called "socialistic" policy of education was a part of the effort to build an economic plan suitable to the needs of the vast Indian and *mestizo* population.

Señor Martinez's book seems to fully bear out my opinion. It is a collection of essays, addresses and dialogues touching upon almost every phase of life that is encountered by those who are participating in the semi-communal life that grows out of the "ejidal" system of land tenure, and is interspersed with a collection of appropriate proletarian verse.

I am giving you my own translation into English of one chapter that especially stresses the higher values which should be sought after:

"Do not try to become rich, but rather to raise the standards of your life. . . .

"Do you wish a better house? Do you wish finer clothing and more delicate foods than you have been used to? Does not all of that give you the same service that you now have? The finest and most delicate things are not always the best, nor the ones that give the best service to man. . . .

"Have you done anything for that other self of yours, for that higher ego that feels neither heat nor cold, nor requires food nor clothing, but that glories in good actions and suffers through evil? Have you studied your actions and those of your fellow beings, and do you know how to better them? . . .

"And what do you tell me of nature? Have you yet made her acquaintance and learned her secrets? The earth, the plants, the animals, have all had their beginning, and everything has been brought forth in its time, and in accord with a plan, within which you, yourself, are found. Have you had the curiosity to observe these things? Have you thought of them and explained them to yourself? Do you not think that everything that surrounds us is worthy of study and consideration, and amounts to more than the mere satisfaction of artificial necessities that we have created for ourselves? . . .

"Life does not have for its only object working to live materially, for it would have little value then. Its value is so much greater when it is well filled with that which belongs, not to the body, but to the soul, and this is not to be obtained with money, but in trying always to raise the spirit and the soul above matter.

"In the olden days only the rich could avail themselves of the pleasure and privilege of being in contact with men who have distinguished themselves through their efforts to elevate the spirit, in the realm of music, letters, philosophy, science and the arts; but now, owing to the advancement of culture, and progress in the arts, we are able to enjoy all of those things that before were reserved for the rich and the powerful. The best works of music are found constantly on the waves of the air. We find paintings among the illustrations of the newspapers and magazines. We are able to think the same thoughts as the men who find themselves in the centers of civilization, and we can follow with them the investigations of the scientists. The works of the great thinkers that formerly only a few of the elect could read now are found in every part of the world, and it is not necessary to be rich in order to enjoy them. Why then do we need money?

"The greatest satisfaction that we can experience, and the deepest joys that we can have, do not require riches, but only good will, and wishes for betterment, always in pursuit of a high ideal."

GEORGE KELLY

Tulsa, Okla.

Economics in the Pulpit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One Sunday morning in December the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, delivered a remarkable sermon over a network of the National Broadcasting Company from the Cathedral of the Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C., a sermon that was startling in its clean-cut emphasis upon the importance of fidelity to the ethics of political economy in national relations. He practically extolled free trade as a divine right. This was in refreshing contrast to the usual attitude of Christian ministers toward economic problems.

Every representative of protected interest under special privilege heartily applauds the Christian minister who concentrates his attention upon the Scriptures and individual righteousness. It is only when a minister deviates from the beaten path and makes an attack upon those special privileges, ever present in more wealthy congregations, that the minister is condemned for his bad taste in "entering into the field of politics."

In this connection, the words of Studdert-Kennedy are singularly appropriate. Says he: "Economics and religion are not opposed, they are not even divided; they are not two things—they are two sides of one thing—the inside and the outside; you can no more separate them than you can separate body and soul."

H. W. ALLEN

Wichita, Kan.

"Lindbergh and the Press"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been very grateful to read the editorial appearing in the Monitor in regard to the departure of the Lindberghs from the United States. No one could fail to admire the courage and frankness portrayed in this particular editorial.

The type of journalism which the Monitor represents is most elevating and desirable to the reader who is looking for clean news, and may the day be hastened when we know of no such thing as "The Yellow Press."

This was a most astounding attack on the right to privacy of any American citizen. When America unites in sympathy and understanding to protect the private life of its law-abiding citizens, our country will be safe and desirable for those who rate as its leading citizens, to raise their children in a normal way.

LILLIAN V. HOFFMAN

Harrisburg, Penna.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were shocked at the statements through United Press that the Lindberghs' flight was cowardly. Mayor Kelley of Chicago, Bruno Richard Hauptmann and Mr. McElroy of Kansas City are quoted.

We read of another flight long ago, Matthew Second, verses three and four. The young Child's life, which we celebrated recently, was threatened by a wicked ruler. What of rulers in this country today who allow crime to continue and threaten the lives of our children? (MRS.) LUCY W. PEABODY

Orlando, Fla.

The Wide Horizon

His Excellency's Opposition

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

SATURDAY night's speech by the man in the brown derb—pardon, the man in the white tie—prompts one to look at the formidable opposition which is now ranged against the New Deal: its personnel, its tactics, its prospects.

But first a report on the President. If you were to go into the White House today, you would find a very cheerful man. That is an important if a somewhat puzzling fact. Never before has the opposition to Franklin D. Roosevelt been so strong, and never before has he appeared more confident of re-election. There is only one explanation: Mr. Roosevelt's deep-rooted belief that the common man is with him. He seems to be perfectly sure that the great voting masses support him in sufficient numbers to make worry about November unnecessary. He evidently feels that some of his opponents are in reality assets.

To many, Mr. Roosevelt's confidence is excessive and unrealistic. The common man, they think, is not a separate creature from the other citizens who denounce the New Deal. They feel that this President, like so many before him, may be insulated in the White House from the real facts.

What of this opposition? Can it be welded into a coherent group which not only will take away from Mr. Roosevelt's support but cast good, concrete majorities for a candidate of its own? First must be found the candidate, and then a platform built. It will be hard to harmonize "Al" Smith and Herbert Hoover, Gov. Eugene Talmadge and Gov. Alf M. Landon, James Wadsworth and Senator Borah. And if this mighty galaxy does not coalesce, which "irreducible minimum" of votes will be greater, Mr. Roosevelt's or the traditional Republican bloc? That is the whole question of the coming elections.

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It is a colorful army which sets its lances against the New Deal. Along comes "Al" Smith. Some observers discount his political importance today. To them there was little to appeal to the plain people in Saturday's speech except the rasping voice and the apparently deliberate slips of grammar or pronunciation. It was, in the opinion of more than one observer, a great speech—for Liberty Leaguers, who loved the voice and dialect, it was so different from their own. But the real extent of "Al" Smith's following is today problematical. Other observers are just as confident that his is a powerful influence. Only the coming months will answer the question.

Comes then Herbert Hoover. What a contrast from 1928! Then, Smith was the "people's" candidate. Hoover was from the party of wealth, the spokesman of business and perpetual prosperity. But last week Smith wore the white tie, and Hoover talked with dirt farmers in Lincoln, Nebraska, promising farm relief almost as open-handedly as the New Deal. Mr. Hoover's new manner (although a lady spoke to me of it the other day in horrified tones) is very successful. He is said, moreover, to have cornered many of the Republican Convention votes from southern states. If that is true, the former President is a strong candidate for the nomination.

But, just when things look brightest in Palo Alto, along comes William Edgar Borah. This veteran, people say, is in the nomination race mainly to block Mr. Hoover. True or not, it is a fact that Senator Borah does not waste his breath on the New Deal, but saves it up for smash attacks every few months. For long periods, the lion reclines in his den, or even forgathers with the lion tamer in the White House.

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Then there is Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, whose red suspenders and tossing forelock are not the least of his political assets. This week his "grass roots" conference of constitutional Democrats is scheduled in Macon, with the hope that Dr. Brinkley's Mexican station will broadcast the affair to the nation.

And the Long machine in Louisiana rolls forward. It will send a peppery delegation to Philadelphia if "Jim" Farley's patronage chest has not been too attractive, and it doesn't look as if anything would buy off the delegation.

Come the other presidential aspirants: Col. Frank Knox, Governor Landon, Senator Dickinson, Senator Vandenberg. Governor Landon is to have his opportunity on Kansas Day this week. Senator Vandenberg is giving the best imitation of a dark horse within the power of a United States Senator. Colonel Knox's candidacy makes no visible progress, but his men work hard behind the scenes, and the Colonel commutes furiously to Washington.

Finally there is the opposition that ought to be, and simply isn't. In Congress are many men who neither believe in nor understand the New Deal. But when the Al Smiths and Hoovers attack the whole Congress bitterly for subservience, their only recourse is to defend themselves and rally around President Roosevelt. Even Senators Glass and Byrd are back in the fold. The way to drive a wedge between the President and the rest of the party is not to blame but to woo the Congress. In this congressional loyalty may be another clue to the 1936 Roosevelt strategy: "United we are re-elected. . . ."